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東京帝國大學法學部研究室

Germany's War Machine Suffers Heavy Damage

R.A.F. Carries Out Widespread Raids Over German Areas

London, Oct. 10.

NO less than fifteen tons of bombs were dropped by Royal Air Force planes on the German naval base at Wilhelmshaven during an attack carried out on Tuesday night, the Air Ministry revealed in a communique issued yesterday. Also attacked were shipbuilding yards at Bremen, over which port R.A.F. planes stayed for one hour and a half, the Krupp factories and an aerodrome at Essen, military objectives at Gelsenkirchen, Hanau, east of Frankfurt-on-Main; Mannheim and Gremberg. Other bombing squadrons attacked Calais, Boulogne, Lorient and other French occupied ports. All R.A.F. raids were carried out successfully and a tremendous amount of damage was caused to the enemy war machine.

Describing the attacks at Bremen, the Air Ministry revealed that the town was bombed for an hour and a half, during which time docks were repeatedly hit and large fires were caused in many parts of the area attacked. Direct hits with high-explosive and incendiary bombs caused widespread fires and heavy explosions were heard by the British airmen. In the initial stages of the attack no less than 14 fires were started, states the News Service of the Air Ministry.

"Whole Area Ablaze"

Bombers which participated in the raid on Essen dropped load after load of heavy bombs on the Krupp works, which are vital to Germany's war machine. Direct hits were made on the main buildings, causing so many fires that, according to the report of one pilot, "the whole area appeared to be ablaze." One of the British machines also attacked an aerodrome in Essen and his bombs dropped among hangars and other buildings.

At Gelsenkirchen, bombs dropped by the first of the British raiders to appear over the town, started six fires, which later were increased in number. Many high-explosive bombs were dropped by planes, which followed the first attackers. One fire attained a brilliant glow and appeared to be completely out of control.

A hundred miles or so away from Gelsenkirchen, another raider successfully attacked a large factory at Hanau, east of Frankfurt-on-Main, where metal alloys, used in the manufacture of aircraft and submarines, are produced.

While these raids on Germany were being carried out, other British planes were creating destruction at various French ports occupied by the Germans.

Effect of the Raids

Evidence of the shattering effects of British air raids on Germany is contained in letters from Helsingfors, capital of Finland, received here.

These relate, according to a bulletin issued by the Ministry of Information, that whole blocks of buildings have been razed in Hamburg, ships cannot lie alongside wharves in Bremen harbour and that loading and unloading take three times as long as usual.

Essen and Duisburg, among other towns, are suffering badly from the frequency of alarms and raids are seriously undermining civilian moral, the letters declare.

As one instance of the effect of British bombing trips, visitors to the Leipzig fair had to spend up to eight hours in shelters. They described the people as highly nervous and related that buyers rushed through their business as quickly as possible.

No Respite Yesterday

German objectives were given no respite yesterday, when British bombers carried out daylong and nightlong attacks against them, starting huge fires. According to an Air Ministry communique, daylight attacks were made on an oil plant at Hamburg, on barges at a canal junction at Anna Paulowna, south of Helder, in Holland, on railway sidings near Warendorf and Homburg, and on the Texel aerodrome. A daylight attack was also made on shipping at Le Havre.

During the night, British bombers, although hampered by severe weather conditions, carried out attacks on widespread industrial and military objectives in Germany and German-occupied territory.

Industrial targets included an oil plant and munitions factory at Cologne, an aluminium works at Grevenbroich, the Krupps works at Essen, and an electric power station at Rocholz.

Railway communications and goods yards at Cologne, Wesel, Brussels and several enemy aerodromes were also bombed. Channel ports from Amsterdam to Le Havre were again attacked.

The Fleet Air Arm, operating with the Coastal Command, bombed shipping, naval quays and workshops at Brest. Hits were registered on enemy destroyers. Two British aircraft failed to return from the day and night raids.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Attacks Italian Bases

Enemy Aircraft Hit on Ground; No Evacuation Of Cairo

Cairo, Oct. 10.

Three attacks by the Royal Air Force on Assab are recorded in a communique issued by the Royal Air Force last night.

In a raid of the landing-ground at Bardia on Tuesday, bombs were seen to explode among enemy aircraft on the ground. Sollum was also attacked and bombs burst on barracks and buildings. In the Bugora area, an enemy bomber was shot down by fire from ground defences.

In the attacks on Assab (Eritrea), direct hits were registered on harbour jetties, barracks and workshops.—Reuter.

Rome Admits Bombing

Rome, Oct. 10.

A communique issued today admits that the R.A.F. bombed Tobruk, says that three persons were killed and six wounded, but declares that damage was slight. It claims that one British plane was shot down by naval anti-aircraft guns.

The communique also admits that the R.A.F. bombed Cheren, in Eritrea, Buna de Ecanere and Gura, in Abyssinia, and Maledaga, but says there were no victims and no damage.

It asserts that two were killed and some wounded among the Italian and native population when the R.A.F. bombed Assab.

It is also stated that the Italians bombed British encampments at Colo Bati, south-east of Wajire, and installations, quays and warehouses at Aden.—Reuter.

No Evacuation From Cairo

Cairo, Oct. 10.

There is amusement mingled with disgust among Egyptians at the repeated Berlin and Rome allegations that "evacuation from Cairo is proceeding swiftly under British orders."

Not only has there been no evacuation from Cairo, but those few who left for Alexandria in the early stages of the war have returned.

Brave Deeds

An Egyptian stationmaster and a British army chaplain were the heroes of two adventures in the desert, in which trains and bombs played parts. The coolness and courage of an Egyptian stationmaster at a small railway station in the desert in saving two munition vans from being blown into smithereens were described to Reuter by a British officer who arrived here on leave.

During the height of a recent Italian air raid, with bombs falling and shapnel ricocheting across the station platform, the stationmaster, station platform, the stationmaster, coupled a light engine on to two vans—both crammed with ammunition and high explosives—got up steam and pulled them to safety.

It is understood that the British military have recommended to the Egyptian authorities that the stationmaster be given the highest award possible. On another occasion, when the Egyptian driver of a train from the western desert was wounded by bomb splinters, a British army chaplain voluntarily took his place and drove the train 200 miles to its destination.—Reuter.

British Not Blockading Martinique

New York, Oct. 10.

The French steamer, Fort de France (4279), painted warship grey, but without guns, has arrived here with a general cargo from Martinique and Guadaloupe. An officer stated that the British were not blockading Martinique, and that they did not halt the ship.—Reuter.

Amazing A.A. Fire Blots Out Flares

Isolated German Planes Reach London; Public School Head Killed

London, Oct. 10.

Making a record early start, German raiders roared back and forth over Britain all Wednesday night and early today bombing, among other places, over 40 districts in the London area. Wales also experienced what are stated to have been the most widespread attacks for weeks. In one district 20 bombs were dropped without causing a single casualty.

Anti-aircraft gunners gave an amazing exhibition of accurate shooting when German bombers dropped flares over the capital to light up their objectives. Out of a very clear sky there suddenly appeared 11 flares. Searchlights flicked into action, then heavy guns opened a furious fire with tracer shells at the descending flares, and within a few minutes they had been shot out.

After nightlong raids, two formations of German aircraft attempted to reach London at daylight today, but were turned back by British fighters, who met them high above the clouds. Not even a single raider reached the London area, although the capital had a brief alert.

German formations also following each other at brief intervals this morning over an east Anglian town, but anti-aircraft batteries forced them to scatter, after which British fighters attacked, and the raiders fled southwards, with the fighters in pursuit.

An official account of the latest German raids says that the Germans once more directed their main attacks against London and suburbs, although bombs were also dropped in several other parts of southern and north-west England and in south Wales.

Fires in London and suburban areas were again promptly dealt with, and all were brought under control. At several points houses were hit and some industrial premises were damaged. Numbers of people were injured, some fatally, in a building in London which was hit by a high-explosive bomb, but no reports of any large number of persons killed or injured were received from this quarter.

Following their policy of rapidly attempting to press home attacks on London by successive waves of bombers, the Germans yesterday sent a force of raiders over the East Anglian coast, Thames Estuary and the south-east coast but in every case the formations were dealt with by defences and only isolated machines reached the capital.

There were as many as 70 machines in one group which scattered after fierce fights. The headmaster was the only casualty when a famous public school in the Home Counties was bombed. He was killed while entering a dughout in which all the boys were safely sheltered.

Wreckage of a London hospital still was being searched yesterday for patients who were buried under a wing of the demolished building on Tuesday night. There were over 100 chronic invalids in the wards. The hospital staff assisted by rescue squads worked throughout the night in in tense darkness.

Minor Damage

An Air Ministry communique stated that attacks were made by small formations of high-flying fighter-bombers, most of which failed to penetrate beyond the Kent and Sussex coasts. Here some minor damage was done to towns and villages. Casualties were few.

Bombs were dropped on a factory in the Midlands by a single raider which crossed the east coast but here again little damage was done and there were no serious casualties. Several houses were demolished in an attack on a south coast town, causing a small number of casualties.

The communique adds that during the day some aircraft penetrated to London but only a few bombs were dropped. A number of buildings was damaged and some casualties resulted.

German Lies Exposed

The Air Ministry broke its hitherto stringent rule last night. It issued full details of six German aircraft and their markings, the number and names of the crew, where identifiable, together with the place where the machines were shot down two days ago, in order to refute the German allegation that only three German machines had been shot down.

"The German High Command communique," the Air Ministry stated, "almost always contains an untrue statement of enemy air losses. For example, today's High Command communique only admits that three of their aircraft did not return from yesterday's operations. In fact, as already announced, eight German aircraft were destroyed yesterday, two —Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 5 *)

Bomb Hits St. Paul's Cathedral

London, Oct. 10.

It was revealed today that German aircraft dropped a bomb on St. Paul's Cathedral during a recent attack on London. The roof was pierced at the east end of the Cathedral, and the high altar was destroyed. The main fabric of the Cathedral was not affected, nor was the choir damaged, and no one was injured.—Reuter.

King Inspects Fleet Air Arm

The King is shown conversing with two men of the Fleet Air Arm during a recent inspection which he made during a tour of a port in the south of England.

German Troops Continue Advance in Rumania

British Minister to Rumania Sees General Antonescu But British Position Unchanged

Bucharest, Oct. 10.

SIR Reginald Hoare, British Minister to Rumania, was received last night by the Premier, General Antonescu, and it was hoped that the conversation would result in clarification of the British position in Rumania in face of the threat of partial occupation of the country by German troops. It is learned, however, that the talk did nothing to change the equivocal nature of the British position.

There is increasing evidence that German advanced units have now penetrated at several points in the country, especially in oil regions, Banat and Rumanian Transylvania. German regular troops are now in the neighbourhood of Timisoara and arrival of a limited number of motorized units is expected tomorrow. Yesterday afternoon, a considerable number of German troops passed through Timisoara from the direction of Arad. Local German units staged a reception at the station.

German officers in mufti can already be seen in the lounges of the principal hotels in Bucharest.

Although only British subjects connected with the oil industry have actually been advised by the British Minister to leave the country, many others are already doing so owing to threats from certain irresponsible elements.

No Sudden Developments Seen

Whatever action Germany intends to take in south-eastern Europe, it seems unlikely to develop suddenly. At the moment the German Consulate is occupied with the elaborate transfer back to Germany of about 170,000 members of the German minority group scattered in the east Carpathians. A mixed Rumanian and German commission began negotiations here two days ago for the migration of 45,000 members of the German minority in southern Bukovina. The first cart and lorry-loads of hundreds of thousands of German peasants, whose migration to Germany from Bessarabia and northern Bukovina is being organized by Nazi storm troopers from Galatz, are now reaching that Danube port. They will make the voyage up the Danube to Germany via Belgrade.

A further 15,000 Germans are to be evacuated from northern Dobrudja, but some 250,000 Germans will remain in Banat province and about 350,000 in Transylvania. This minority has already been given equal rights with Rumanians and will hold important administrative posts in their particular region and do their military service in the Rumanian army.

Although Mr. Alexander Miller, an Englishman employed by the Astra Romana Oil Company, is still being detained by the police, it is understood that enquiries have established his complete innocence regarding any charge of sabotage activities.—Reuter.

Foreign Press Body Dissolved

Berlin, Oct. 10.

The Rumanian Ministry of Propaganda has dissolved the Bucharest Association of Foreign Press Correspondents, according to the official German News Agency. The agency says: "The Association was run mainly by the English and Jewish members."—Reuter.

Hungary Protests To Rumania

Alleged Ill-Treatment of Hungarians Expelled After Vienna Award

Budapest, Oct. 10.

A protest against the alleged Rumanian treatment of Hungarians whom they had expelled following the Vienna Award, was made by Count Teleki, Hungarian Premier, in the Chamber yesterday.

He expressed hopes for an ultimate understanding but at the same time declared that Hungary would "act with the greatest energy." Hungary, he said, had waited in vain for a reasonable understanding on the part of Rumania. The Rumanian Government did nothing to save Hungarians from persecution, and there was nothing to indicate that the situation which existed for the past 22 years was to be improved.

Since Monday, reprisals had been carried out, the Premier revealed. Eight hundred and fifty Rumanians had been sent across the frontier, not on account of their own personal attitude but because of the attitude of the Rumanian Government.—Reuter.

Troop Passage Denied

Budapest, Oct. 10.

A denial is given in authoritative circles to reports published abroad stating that German troops had reached Rumania via Hungary. No formation of the German army, it is declared, has crossed Hungarian territory.—Reuter.

Berlin Denies Report

Berlin, Oct. 10.

Reports that German officers were "training" Hungarian troops were officially denied here today.—Reuter.

Gen. Weygand Arrives In Algiers

Algiers, Oct. 9.

General Maxime Weygand, former Commander-in-Chief of the French land forces, arrived here by seaplane at 2.15 p.m. today.

General Weygand, who has been appointed the French Government's special delegate to French Africa, was welcomed by Admiral Abrial, Governor-General of Algeria.—Havas.

Reported U.S.S.R. Demand Denied

Moscow, Oct. 10.

The report published abroad that the Soviet Government had presented a demand to the German Government for the handing over of German-occupied Poland, has been categorically denied here.—Reuter.

Japan Plans Measures Against Canada

Tokyo, Oct. 10.

The Foreign Office is expected to announce shortly retaliatory steps against alleged discriminatory measures passed recently by the Vancouver City Council.

According to a report by Mr. Akira Matsui, Japanese Charge d'Affaires in Ottawa, the Vancouver Council has passed, and the Mayor has approved and put into effect, legislation closing all Japanese-language schools in the city and deporting all those who have entered the Dominion illegally or who violate Canadian laws.—Reuter.

French Deny Indo-China Violation

Japanese Said Not in Control of Tongkin; Vichy Receives Report

Vichy, Oct. 10.

French officials last night denied foreign reports that the Japanese Army forces in French Indo-China were violating the terms of the Franco-Japanese agreement of September 22.

They also denied reports that the Japanese had taken over virtual control of Tongkin province, forcing Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of Indo-China, to consider moving his headquarters southward.

Messages Passed

(French censors in Indo-China earlier this week passed foreign despatches which quoted French officials there as accusing the Japanese of exceeding the terms of the original agreement. French officials also were quoted as having said that the Japanese had virtually brought Tongkin province under Japanese military control.)

Official quarters in Vichy said last night that a complete report on the Indo-China situation had been received yesterday from Admiral Decoux. The report, it was said declared that the Japanese occupation of certain Indo-China areas was proceeding "according to the terms of the pact."

"Special Privilege"

Admiral Decoux was said to have reported that Japanese air forces, with protective land forces, had occupied three French aerodromes from which they intended to begin bombing China.

The Governor-General also was said to have reported that he had himself exceeded the terms of the treaty by granting the Japanese "exceptional privileges" connected with the stationing of several hundred Japanese troops in Hanoi to guard the headquarters of the head of the Japanese military mission.

Originally, French officials said, there was no provision made for the Japanese to occupy Hanoi, but the French decided to permit this as a "special favour" in return for the release of French troops captured by the Japanese south China army when it fought its way into Indo-China from the north.

French forces in Hanoi, it was said here, are sufficiently strong to outnumber the Japanese forces now stationed there.—United Press.

Thai Tension Eases

Vichy, Oct. 9.

The tension between Indo-China and Thailand eased slightly today following the creation of a joint committee which will investigate the latest border incident involving the death of a Laotian subject named Nai Chanta.

It may be recalled that Nai Chanta was shot by an Indo-Chinese gendarme while he was attempting to swim across the Mekong River and thus escape from the French police.

The Thai Government claimed that he was a Thai subject, despite the fact that an inquest established his Laotian nationality.—Havas.

Singapore Fortress Defender Promoted

Singapore, Oct. 10.

Major-General Richard L. Bond, commander of the British troops in Malaya and who is responsible for the defences of the Singapore fortress, today was promoted to a Lieutenant-General.—United Press.

Two Greek Steamships Sunk by Subs In Atlantic Ocean

Nationality of Attackers Unknown; Portugese Ships Rescue Crews; Shells Fired by One Submarine

Lisbon, Oct. 9.

The crews of two Greek steamers, sunk in the Atlantic by submarines of unknown nationality, have been saved by two Portuguese and two Spanish ships.

On October 1, a submarine stopped the Greek freighter Aghios Nicolas (6,740 tons) on her way home from Argentina. After warning the crew to abandon ship, the submarine fired several shells which hit the vessel under the water-line and caused her to keel over and disappear.

The twenty-six members of the crew drifted for seven days in two whale-boats, exhausted from lack of water and supplies. On October 7 the Portuguese fishing vessel "Ana," returning home from Newfoundland, sighted one of the lifeboats and saved the thirteen men in it.

The second whale-boat was sighted by two Spanish trawlers, and the thirteen seamen taken on board. The men were landed at Leitaos, a fishing village on the Portuguese coast.

The second Greek steamer, the 8,500 ton ship Antonius Chantris," was torpedoed by a submarine while on her way to Rio De Janeiro from Lisbon. There were 22 passengers on board at the time of the disaster.

An S.O.S. signal brought the Portuguese ship Serpa Printo to the scene and both passengers and crew were taken on board.—Havas.

Solid Barrier Against Italians Erected in Africa

Free French Movement Perturbs Vichy; Weygand Sent to Organize Resistance Against De Gaulle

Vichy, Oct. 10.

Coincident with the arrival of General Maxime Weygand at French West Africa to organize resistance against the Free French movement, the United Press today learned officially that the French are still holding at least two major ports, Libreville and Port Gentile, on the Gabon coast, straddling the equator. The British fleet, however, is blockading both.

Except those coastal positions, the British, with the collaboration of forces of General Charles de Gaulle, leader of the National French Committee in London, which control all the French and Belgian Congo valley, the Cameroons, Tohad, Oubangi and Chari, have built a solid barrier across Africa from British India to Kenya.

The barrier has been set up against a potential Italian drive in the direction of Tanganyika and Rhodesia.

At the same time the British have established open corridors in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans into Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Egypt, while simultaneously menacing the Italian flank in Ethiopia and also the southern confines of Libya across the Tibesti desert from Tchad.

The French continue to hold solidly all of Tunisia, Alegria, Morocco, Senegal Guinea, Ivory Coast, Togo, Dahomy and the Niger territory, comprising a group in French West Africa.—United Press.

De Gaulle at Duala

London, Oct. 19.

A report of the arrival of General Charles de Gaulle at Duala, in the French Cameroons, is confirmed in authoritative quarters in London, says Reuters' Diplomatic correspondent.—Reuter.

Heavy Reinforcements To Be Sent to Hawaii

Col. Knox Discloses 4,200 Naval Recruits To Sail with U.S. Fleet Contingent from California; 100 Per Cent. Strength

Washington, Oct. 10.

THE Secretary of Navy, Col. Frank Knox, disclosed here yesterday that 4,200 naval recruits will sail for Hawaii with the contingent of the U.S. Fleet now visiting California.

He said the naval recruits already were being assembled on the Pacific coast and would be ready to sail as soon as the commander-in-chief, Admiral James O. Richardson, completes his series of important conferences in Washington.

He said the new naval recruits were being sent to Hawaii to build up the crews of warships to 100 per cent. strength. At present, he added, most American warships are manned at only 82 per cent. of wartime strength.

"I Do Not Concur"

During his press conference yesterday, Col. Knox was asked: "Do you concur in the feeling that the United States will be at war with Japan on October 17 as stated in one newspaper today?"

"I do not concur," Col. Knox replied. "I don't think anyone knows."

Col. Knox said that the current plan to mobilize 27,000 Navy and Marine Corps reservists is now taking definite form. He said that thirty local defence divisions would be called up as rapidly as quarters are made available for them. The Fleet Reserve, he said, would be mobilized as rapidly as ships are obtained. The bulk of the reservists, he indicated, will be utilized to man merchant ships now being converted into naval auxiliaries.

Col. Knox said that no decision had yet been reached regarding the withdrawal of the 1,600 United States Marines from China. He also added that the plans of the U.S. Fleet to visit the West Coast in sections had not been changed yet on account of the Far Eastern situation.

Col. Knox announced that the Navy had authorized 19 concerns to utilize Federal funds to construct additional ordinance shipbuilding costing U.S. $96,000,000 for the purpose of constructing a two-ocean navy.

On this basis, facilities will be built at the Government's expense for private operation, but the Government will retain the title to the property.

Under this agreement with U.S. $14,000,000 the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. will build shipways, piers, machines and other necessary equipment for increased shipbuilding. Thirteen million will be turned over the Bethlehem Steel Co. for a rifle plant.—United Press.

U.S. Rushing Planes

Scottfield, Ill., Oct. 10.

Major-Gen. Henry Arnold, chief of the Army Air Corps, said here yesterday that the United States is now building 800 combat planes monthly.

He said that training of aircraft personnel was running far ahead of plane deliveries. Within one year, he said, the Army Air Corps will be graduating pilots at the rate of 12,000 annually. By April, 1942, he said, the Air Corps will have 14,000 officers and 150,000 enlisted men.—United Press.

British Plane Fights Off Six Nazis

Wounded Britons Get Craft Safely Back to Base

London, Oct. 10.

A British Anson aircraft of the Coastal Command patrolling off Calais fought in succession two Henschels, one Messerschmitt 109's and three Messerschmitts 110's, driving them off and returning to its base, according to a description of the exploit given in an Air Ministry bulletin.

The pilot and navigator of the Anson were wounded. The two Henschels attacked the British craft as it approached the French coast. The British pilot was wounded in the first exchange of fire. The Anson quickly silenced one of its foes rear guns. The Messerschmitts dived to the assistance of the Henschels and the Anson broke away after a fusillade. A minute or two later the British plane sighted a formation of at least 10 Nazi fighters above.

Three Messerschmitts detached themselves to deal with the comparatively slow but sturdy Anson. The latter fought back much harder than the enemy expected. One of the Messerschmitts, after receiving a burst, made off trailing smoke, followed quickly by its companions. The wounded pilot and navigator brought the crippled Anson to its base.—British Official Wireless.

Queen Elizabeth to Act As Troop Transport?

New York, Oct. 10.

The arrival of 190 British seamen here has evoked reports that the Cunard White Star liner, Queen Elizabeth (85,000 tons), will soon leave New York in order to transport Australian troops to Egypt.—Reuter.

Critical Comment By Matsuoka

Chinese Resistance Seen Strengthened; "Axis Pact Aimed at Peace"

Tokyo, Oct. 10.

The British decision to reopen the Burma Road was criticized by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, in a statement today as contradicting the British Government's expressed wish to restore peace in East Asia.

Mr. Matsuoka asserted that the Anglo-Japanese accord of July 17 regarding the closure of the Burma Road was not conditional on Japan's ability to conclude peace with China within three months.

"Japan, of course," he continued, "wished earnestly, as she does today, to bring about all-round peace in China at the earliest possible date, and had said so to the British Ambassador in Tokyo. No one would deny the fact that no other people have been more eager than the Japanese to see peace restored between Japan and China.

"As a matter of fact, Japan has been and is actually bending every effort to that end. The conclusion of the pact with Germany and Italy, which Mr. Winston Churchill seems to deplore, is in a way another attempt to achieve the same end.

"Past My Comprehension"

"In the second place, if the British Government really wish, as they profess, to see peace restored in eastern Asia as quickly as possible, I have to confess that it is past my comprehension that the British Government could hope to contribute to a realization of such a wish by reopening the Burma Road and, thereby, encouraging China to persist in opposing and fighting Japan.

"The decision, unfortunately taken, will have, as anyone can see, the effect of encouraging Chiang Kai-shek, whether it is intended or not. Mr. Churchill's statement on this point is, to say the least, self-contradictory."

Turning to the tripartite pact, Mr. Matsuoka said it was not entered into with the intention of directing it "against" the United States, "but it was, I should say, directed, if at all, 'for' the United States.

"To state frankly, the parties to the pact wished earnestly that such a powerful nation as the United States and all other nations at present neutral would not be involved in the European war, or come by any chance into conflict with Japan because of the China Incident or otherwise. Such an eventuality, with all the possibility of bringing an awful catastrophe upon humanity, is enough to make one shudder if one stops to imagine the consequences. In short, the pact is a peace pact."—Reuter.

Decision Discussed

London, Oct. 10.

It is understood that the British decision to reopen the Burma Road was discussed at an interview today between Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan, and Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, in Tokyo, Reuters' Diplomatic correspondent learns from authoritative quarters in London.—Reuter.

Turkey-Soviet Friendly Relations Urged

Ambassador Leaves for Moscow After Talks

Istanbul, Oct. 10.

The importance of maintaining the existing friendly relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union was emphasized by M. Haydar Aktay, Turkish Ambassador in Moscow, in a statement before leaving for Russia yesterday.

Considerable importance is attached to the statement both in Turkish political circles here and by foreign observers.

The Ambassador, who is returning to Moscow after reporting to his Government, said relations between their two neighbouring countries were normal and friendly, and added:

"I am convinced that the present situation necessitates that these existing good-neighbourly relations should be spread and reinforced. I am also certain that this conviction is shared in high quarters in Moscow."—Reuter.

Russia Reported to Have Stated China Policy Not Changed by Axis Pact

Sir Stafford Cripps Said Informed Russian Support to China to Continue

London, Oct. 10.

The Soviet Union has assured Britain that Russian policy toward the Chungking Government remains unchanged, reliable quarters reported.

The Soviet Foreign Commissar, M. Viacheslav Molotov, was reported to have informed the British Ambassador in Moscow, Sir Stafford Cripps, that Russia will continue to support Chinese resistance against the Japanese invasion.

Meanwhile, however, neutral reports from Berlin disclosed evidences of increasingly friendly relations between Russia and Japan.

Diplomatic quarters in Berlin reports said, M. Molotov gave a farewell dinner to Mr. Togo. The dinner, while presumably only a social affair, was regarded significant because it was the first time in many years that a Japanese diplomat has been entertained by members of the Soviet Government.

On both occasions, these reports said, M. Molotov and Mr. Togo exchanged toasts expressing the desire and hope for more friendly relations between Moscow and Tokyo.—United Press.

In ships, tonnage and gun-power, the Navies of the British Empire are the most powerful sea force in the world — and another million tons of British warships are building

THE SPORTS PAGE

Fine Weather and Good Racing Favour Double Tenth Meeting

Northwood Wins Big Race to Qualify for Champions; Tanda's Easy Win Proves Biggest Surprise of Day

By "The Chaser"

FORGING ahead opposite the stands Northwood, well ridden by "Nobby" Clark, qualified for the Autumn Champions by winning the feature race of the day, the Yunnan Stakes, from such strong opposition as Rain and Cordon Rouge. Although strongly challenged by Rain in the last fifty yards he responded gallantly to his rider's pressure to maintain his lead and win by the bare margin of a neck. Two lengths behind Rain was the old favourite, Cordon Rouge, who made his first appearance after the absence of nearly a year, and if his performance may be taken as a criterion and considering that it was his first race, there is every reason for us to expect to see him to better advantage later in the season.

It was a beautiful race run at a good pace with the natural pace maker Night Express leading the field all the way round until the last quarter where Merrylight and Rain swept passed him to enter the straight together. But their lead was short lived as Northwood who was close on their heels all the way suddenly flashed past them to take the lead and withstand Rain's challenge to win by a neck. Merrylight appeared to be going very strong but Chris Moller, who rode him, was forced to drop a few precious moments when his pony began to bore in and interfere with Rain.

Favourites did not have things entirely their own as in the first meeting, and several minor upsets were scored during the day which set the punters back a bit. Punters received the worst shock when Tanda, until yesterday a unstarted Australian griffin, with the assistance of "Didi" Lewis, romped in a winner in the sixth race to return to his delighted backers the sum of $84.60 for each win ticket—and there were 149 backers in all.

Other high dividends paid during the day were $77.80 (The Frigate) and $76.60 (Little Pal). In the forecast pool the winning combination of The Frigate and Libertylight rewarded its 39 supporters with a dividend of $217.40 which was the highest in the pool yesterday.

Large Crowd Turns Out

A large crowd took advantage of the magnificent weather and turned out at the course. They were fully rewarded with some fine racing and close finishes, some of the winners only flashing past the post with very little to spare.

Riding honours were well divided among "Charlie" Encarnacao, Holden and Francis Noodt, all of whom piloted two winners during the day. Encarnacao, however, had a slight edge over the other two in having placed third once.

The public were indeed surprised when "Didi" Lewis, who until yesterday did not take a very great interest in racing, calmly galloped past the post a winner on Tanda.

The griffin events, especially the maiden race, did not produce very good racing as the fields were strung out at the finish leaving only a few to fight it out at the finish. In the first section of the Austral Maiden Plate, Gold Star actually won far more comfortably than the official indicate. He was galloping on a tight rein when he sailed into the lead opposite the stands and it was only when Y. S. Chang was certain of victory that the pony was allowed to ease up and still win. Six lengths away was Captain Tim third, just being able to take the measure of Colorado. Midnight Star, who was strongly supported in the pari-mutuels, did not run up to expectations and after running in the bunch he finished way behind the winners.

Tanda Romps Home

The second section saw another favourite, a red one, in Cardiogram, formerly known as Bois des Caures, succumb to Tanda, Magalie and Maryland and finish a good fourth. Cardiogram made most of the running and shot out into the lead early in the race but at the top of the straight Megalie showed up and appeared to be the winner until Tanda crept past him on the outside to beat him by two lengths. Maryland filled the remaining place a length and a half behind. Auklandlight was stuck at the start and made no attempt to join in the race as it was obvious that he was without an earthly chance.

There was some delay before the field could be sent off for the Austral Trial Plate which eventually fell to the very fit Fancyray who, with Francis Noodt in the saddle, galloped home a winner by three lengths, beating Senorita, who in turn beat Monogram by two lengths for second place. Star Turn, one of the strongest public fancies for the race, belied all rumours that he was cured of his cantankerous acrobatic impulses when he delayed the start more than once, and when the barrier was eventually lifted he leaped in every direction except forward. When he did get away he was nearly a hundred yards behind the field I feel sure that when he does get away one of these days he will win in a common canter. Daintyfoot was again a disappointment when he lead the field until, the last quarter, where he suddenly cried "capevi."

The verdict of dead heat for first place was returned in the Novices' race when Josspray and Fiery Guy thrilled their backers with a neck and neck dual. Third place was filled by Shenko four lengths away.

Encarnacao had an armchair ride when he brought in Fiery Admiral three lengths ahead of Wet Morn to win the second race in a common canter. Telegram led the field in this race for a while but was soon displaced by Cherrybey who entered the straight in the lead, but the burst of speed from the winners was too much for him and he fell back to finish fifth. Downside was third.

The Frigate showed a fine turn of speed to obertake Libertylight, after the later had had a commanding lead in the third race, and win by a neck while Doc filled third place by disposing of the favourite Fleeting Bow.

Griffins Fight One Close Finish

Don Ronco and Silver Fox fought out a photo-finish in the griffins' event and the latter, with the able assistance of Alfred Noodt, maintained his lead which he took at the top of the straight and just managed to keep his head in front of Silver Fox and snatch the verdict by a head. Autumn Day who carried more than a third of the money could not do better than take third place two lengths away.

The open race over half a mile saw the Noodt brothers, Francis and Alfred, fighting out the finish. Francis on White Night shot ahead in the last few strides to win by half a length while Alfred on Cherrylight beat Rye for second place by the same margin.

The Blackpoll proved that his win last week was no fluke by following it up with another convincing victory in the Kwangse Stakes. Coming up with a burst opposite the stands he swept to the fore to gallop on and win by a length and a half while Ashridge followed him past the post two lengths ahead of Un-Un-Un who was third. White Willie, a strong fancy for the race, was fourth.

1.—THE KIANGSU STAKES. 9 furlongs.
Josspray (M. K.) 147 H. Azadian, D.H. 1
Fiery Guy (Myfred) 153 G. R. Cheape, D.H. 1
Shenko (A. W. Buck) 147 C. Y. Wong 3
Also ran:—Red Ike (A. H. Laidlaw), Dallington (Wellington Loh), Don Agustin (J. C. Liang), Zealous Chap (L. Y. Liu), Cyclone Bill (R. E. Nash), Kanoungtoe (G. V. Cherdynzeff), Cottonlight (F. X. Diniz).
Won by 4 lengths.
Time, 2.28⅗ sec.
Win, $6.80, $9.60. Places, $6.60, $8.40, $7.60.

2.—THE KWANGTUNG STAKES. 7 furlongs.
Fiery Admiral (Myfred) 153 C. Encarnacao 1
Wet Morn (Henry White) 155 G. P. Gram 2
Downside (A. H. George) 155 M. H. Feeney 3
Also ran:—Haiphong (Y. S. Chang), Steve Brodie (C. N. Panoff), Buffalo (P. L. Jui), Cherrybey (A. C. Yuan), Man O'Zest (J. Pote-Hunt), Playboy (A. C. Ching), Lively Morn (E. B. Cumine), Quick Change (V. L. Xavier), The Swan (H. J. Holden), Primroseray (F. Noodt), Telegram late Kentucky (P. L. Chiu).
Won by 3 lengths; ½ length.
Time, 1.49⅗ sec.
Win, $40.20. Places, $14.80, $7.20, $10.20.

3.—THE HUPEH STAKES. ¾ mile.
The Frigate (Winsome & Hasty) 158 H. J. Holden 1
Libertylight (Cire) 155 C. B. Moller 2
Doc (R. H. McNair) 161 M. M. Sokoloff 3
Also ran:—Fleeting Bow (H. P. Chanson), Loch Maree (E. B. Cumine), Lal Ruby late Fairy Jackdaw (V. L. Xavier).
Sweep: (1) 545, (2) 870, (3) 160.
Unplaced: 488, 403, 49.
Won by a neck; 2 lengths.
Time, 1.32⅗ sec.
Win, $77.80. Places, $18.40, $7.80, $12.
Sweep: $609.76; $231.36; $115.68; $96.40.
Forecast Pool Race X13.—Div. $217.40.

4.—THE CHEKIANG PLATE. 1 mile.
Don Ronco (Whyteleafe) 161 A. Noodt 1
Silver Fox (C. S. Franklin) 152 T. C. Woo 2
Autumn Day (K. H.) 158 P. L. Chiu 3
Also ran:—Larne (M. H. Feeney), Rearmament (G. P. Gram), Duntai (C. Encarnacao), The Titmouse (H. J. Holden), Don Federico (F. Noodt), El Chico (R. Morgan), Neth (V. L. Xavier), Trident (T. L. Wong), Sparkylight (C. B. Moller).
Sweep: (1) 876, (2) 593, (3) 646.
Unplaced: 184, 506, 41, 302, 106, 207, 313, 167, 1329.
Won by a head; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.06⅗ sec.
Sweep: $884.52; $252.72; $126.36; $35.10.
Win, $17.60. Places, $6.40, $8.60, $6.20.

5.—THE AUSTRAL MAIDEN PLATE. (Section I) ¾ mile.
Gold Star (Star) 152 Y. S. Chang 1
Albanylight (Cire) 153 C. B. Moller 2
Captain Tim (R. J. Graciani) 152 M. M. Sokoloff 3
Also ran:—Colorado (A. Noodt), Fremantlelight (F. Noodt), Pamlico (J. G. W. Lewis), X'mas Candy late Koorawatha (H. P. Chanson), Speedwell (V. A. Haimovitch), National Holiday (T. C. Woo), Midnight Star (F. Marshall), Soldier (S. Y. Sung), Carmalita (A. V. Striker).
Sweep: (1) 328, (2) 146, (3) 1295.
Unplaced: 441, 89, 215, 464, 719, 102, 230, 1367, 396.
Won by ½ length; 6 lengths.
Time, 1.19⅗ sec.
Sweep: $1032.36; $294.96; $147.48; $40.96.
Win, $44.20. Places, $9.60, $6.40, $8.40.

6.—THE AUSTRAL MAIDEN PLATE. (Section II). ¾ mile.
Tanda (Sing Lee) 157 J. G. W. Lewis 1
Megalie (Jewell) 152 R. D. Parkin 2
Maryland (Allan) 152 M. M. Sokoloff 3
Also ran:—Cardiogram late Bois des Caures (P. L. Chiu), National Policy (T. L. Wong), Aucklandlight (C. B. Moller), Melbournelight (F. Noodt), Wychwood (J. Pote-Hunt), Golden Park (A. C. Ching), Leading Lady (H. J. Holden), Blue Star (Y. S. Chang).
Sweep: (1) 1315, (2) 626, (3) 799.
Unplaced: 880, 720, 692, 676, 230, 726, 402, 1466.
Won by 2 lengths; 1½ length.
Time, 1.20 sec.
Sweep: $1121.40; $320.40; $160.20; $50.06.
Win, $84.60. Places, $15.60, $14, $16.

7.—THE SZECHUEN STAKES. ½ mile.
White Night (A. V. White) 155 F. Noodt 1
Cherrylight (Cire) 158 A. Noodt 2
Rye (A. S. Henchman) 158 C. Encarnacao 3
Also ran:—Frostylight (C. B. Moller), Lal Golab (G. P. Gram).
Sweep: (1) 894, (2) 439, (3) 522.
Unplaced: 1573, 833.
Won by ½ length; ½ length.
Time, .58⅗ sec.
Forecast Pool Race M13.—Div. $148.80.
Sweep: $1260; $360; $108; $225.
Win, $22.20. Places, $10.40; $20.80

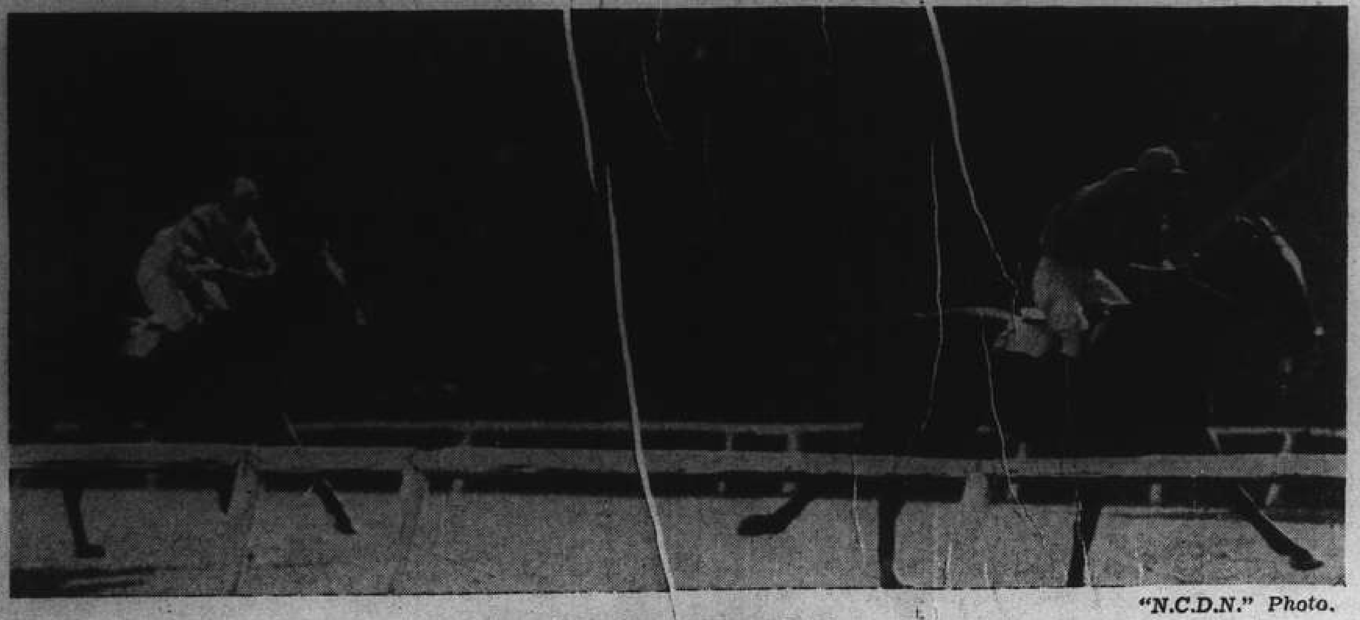
8.—THE AUSTRAL TRIAL PLATE. 1 mile.
Fancyray (Ray) 162 F. Noodt 1
Senorita (Shibbeth) 155 M. M. Sokoloff 2
Monogram late Mistinguett (W. H. O.) 155 P. L. Chiu 3
Also ran:—Corporal (J. Pote-Hunt), California (Y. S. Chang), Fisherlass (S. C. Brisk), Candy Kid (A. V. Striker), Stardust (S. Y. Sung), Rosalie (J. G. W. Lewis), Brisbanelight (C. B. Moller), The Witch (F. Marshall), Star Turn (H. J. Holden), Daintyfoot (T. L. Wong), Fleeting Deer (H. P. Chanson).
Sweep: (1) 1213, (2) 482, (3) 642.
Unplaced: 304, 818, 3, 1349, 897, 602, 62, 747, 210, 690, 1373.
Won by 3 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time, 1.47⅕ sec.
Sweep: $2356.20; $673.20; $336.60; $76.50.
Win, $17.60. Places, $6.60, $14, $47.60.

9.—THE YUNNAN STAKES. 1¼ mile.
Northwood (A. S. Henchman) 152 A. F. Clark 1
Rain (G. M. L.) 155 J. Pote-Hunt 2
Cordon Rouge (G. M. L.) 155 F. Marshall 3
Also ran:—Merrylight (C. B. Moller), Fairy Starling (H. P. Chanson), Bober (L. H. Wade), Night Express (M. M. Sokoloff).
Sweep: (1) 817, (2) 1430, (3) 265.
Unplaced: 390, 1290, 462, 1410.
Won by a neck; 3 lengths.
Time, 2.40⅗ sec.
Forecast Pool Race AB.—Div. $35.40.
Sweep: $2484.30; $709.80; $354.90; $221.81.
Win, $10. Places, $5.60, $6.60, $6.60.

10.—THE KWANGSE STAKES. 1¼ mile.
The Blackpool (Winsome & Hasty) 161 H. J. Holden 1
Ashridge (A. S. Henchman) 152 A. F. Clark 2
Un-Un-Un (G. J. Mary) 152 J. Pote-Hunt 3
Woo), Mr. Bubbins (L. H. Wade), Charming Swift (A. C. Ching), Fancylight (A. Noodt), Radio Eve (T. C. Woo), Fairylight (C. B. Moller).
Sweep: (1) 1222, (2) 1181, (3) 1668.
Unplaced: 1843, 1871, 1614, 1617, 1932, 1243, 1746, 1647, 1781.
Won by 1½ length; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.42⅗ sec.
Sweep: $673.68; $192.48; $96.24; $26.73.
Win, $19.20. Places, $8.20, $9, $22.

11.—THE KIANGSE STAKES. 11 furlongs.
Little Pal (Eden) 152 M. H. Feeney 1
Port Wine late Blenheim (Manxmarin) 152 C. B. Moller 2
Fiery Christmas (Myfred) 155 C. Encarnacao 3
Also ran:—Petruska (G. P. Gram), Athenian Knight (A. C. Ching), Phantom (O. N. Panoff), China Clipper (Chen Poo), Purpleray (F. Noodt), Stanmore (S. Y. Sung), Iloilo (P. L. Chiu), Cord (D. G. Woo), Special Delivery (J. Pote-Hunt), Off Chance (E. B. Cumine), Goldenray (T. C. Woo), Mr. Chips (V. A. Haimovitch).
Sweep: (1) 1903, (2) 1557, (3) 1943.
Unplaced: 1939, 1142, 1684, 2013, 1774, 1155, 1664, 1703, 2010, 1224, 1859, 1942.
Won by 2 lengths; a head.
Time, 3.02⅗ sec.
Sweep: $680.40; $194.40; $97.20; $20.25.
Win, $76.60. Places, $20.80, $84.60; $11.60.

12.—THE HUNAN STAKES. 1¼ mile.
Fiery Kingman (Myfred) 155 C. Encarnacao 1
Magenta (Green Park) 152 F. Marshall 2
Grumpy (R. H. McNair) 149 T. C. Woo 3
Also ran:—Houdini (E. B. Cumine), Lucky Sonny (R. Morgan), Andy (H. J. Holden), Edington late Ujadaire (A. C. Ching), Pearlylight (C. B. Moller), Moonshine (A. H. Laidlaw), The Cosmopolitan (G. R. Cheape), Dazara (A. V. Striker), Fusilier (L. H. Wade), Smart Guy (P. L. Chiu), Brown Bomber (A. Noodt).
Sweep: (1) 1294, (2) 2198, (3) 1897.
Unplaced:—1781, 2111, 1936, 2139, 2055, 1123, 1553, 2240, 1234, 1594, 2238.
Won by 2 lengths; 3 lengths.
Time, 2.45 sec.
Sweep: $901.32; $257.52; $128.76; $29.26.
Win, $11.80. Places, $8.40, $9.80, $15.60.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Senorita Meets Her Match

Pictured above is Senorita, M.M. Sokoloff up, trying desperately but unavailingly to catch the winner Fancyray, ridden by Alfred Noodt, in the eighth race—the Austral Trial Plate—in yesterday's race meeting. The official verdict was a clear three lengths in favour of the stallion.

S.V.C. Members Trounce Rest Easily by Three Wickets

Tommy Pearson and Read in Brilliant Partnership; Stokes Bats Well for "Rest"; Batsman's Paradise

TRUNDLERS had a hard day yesterday in the all-day match between the Shanghai Volunteer Corps members of the Cricket Club and the "Rest" when the former emerged easy victors by three wickets. The pitch was a batsman's paradise. Sixes were scored with ease by Thorne, Graham and Orr, while boundaries came with such frequency in the Volunteers knock that the game lacked interest despite the fact that at one stage it looked as if the rot had set in for the Corps batsmen. "Tommy" Pearson and Read staved off the threatened Club "Blitzkrieg" by carrying the score from 74 for five to 143 before the partnership was broken, thus leaving Donald Leach and Orr to eke out the necessary runs, which they did with gusto. The latter scored a six followed by a four off Campbell which saw the "Rest" total of 175 passed before he was stumped in mistiming a yorker off Thorne. Pearson's 59 showed the Hankow "crack" back in his old form. It was a brilliant knock of clean straight drives without a single chance. Graham had the "lives of a cat" in his innings of 37. He was missed in the slips on three occasions before he had scored 15 and given another chance at 20.

For the "Rest" Stokes scored a brilliant 72 after a slow and somewhat shaky start. Thorne had a short but merry time with the willow, treating Chadwick's deliveries with scant and respect knocking up 12 runs in one over including a sixer. K. Campbell, a newcomer, played a steady bat and stamped his debut here with a fine repertoire of masterly strokes.

Winning the toss, Anstice decided to take full advantage of the pitch and sent out Simpson and Stokes to oppose the attack of Pearson and Jenkins. After a slow start the batsmen appeared set when Chadwick was put on to relieve Pearson and Elliott at the Club end in place of Jenkins. Chadwick proved an expensive bowler, which brought the skipper on the scene. Bowling with deadly accuracy Leach broke the partnership by accounting for Simpson.

The skipper was in great form before the tiffin interval and though he weakened, Jenkins came through with his tricky "offs" to spread-eagle the stumps in the afternoon's resumption. Jenkins and the skipper divided the spoils with five apiece for 48 and 43 respectively.

The Volunteers started off with Graham and Brown. The former had a lucky knock as he saw his partners retire in quick succession. Pearson and Read livened up the proceedings by hitting out. All loose balls were despatched to the tapes and the score rapidly mounted and was within striking distance before Pearson was caught by Thorne off Hickson. The skipper issued the order to hit out and the batters sent the "Rest" leather-hunting.

The "Rest" missed Booth in the attack, while Duckitt, the Club's best bowler, evidently did not feel up to the mark. Not a single maiden over was secured by the Club's attack.

Rest of S.C.C.

P. V. Simpson, c. Sinclair, b. Leach	25
L. F. Stokes, b. Leach	72
E. R. Duckitt, b. Leach	2
P. W. Williams, b. Leach	1
H. V. Thorne, b. Leach	16
E. H. Anstice, b. Jenkins	5
K. Campbell, b. Jenkins	25
F. B. Hickson, b. Jenkins	3
C. H. Mellor, l.b.w., b. Jenkins	0
A. Lingard, b. Jenkins	2
F. A. Pitts, not out	1
Extras	23
Total	175

Fall of wickets:—1 for 48 (Simpson); 2 for 50 (Duckitt); 3, for 57 (Williams); 4 for 93 (Thorne); 5 for 159 (Campbell); 6 for 165 (Stokes); 7 for 170 (Anstice); 8 for 170 (Mellor); 9 for 174 (Lingard); 10 for 175 (Hickson).

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pearson	4	0	15	0
Jenkins	15.6	3	48	5
Chadwick	5	0	36	0
Elliott, F. B.	3	1	5	0
Leach	15	2	43	5
Orr	1	0	5	0

S.V.C. of S.C.C.

L. Cpl. Graham c. Duckitt, b. Stokes	37
S.S.M. Brown, c. Anstice, b. Hickson	7
Pte. Elliott, b. Thorne	3
Pte. Fiennes, l.b.w., b. Hickson	2
2nd Lt. Sinclair, b. Thorne	6
L. Cpl. Pearson, c. Thorne, b. Hickson	59
Sig. Read, c. Williams, b. Hickson	26
Maj. Leach, st. Pitts, b. Lingard	39
Pte. Orr, st. Pitts, b. Thorne	13
Sgt. Jenkins not out	37
Pte. Chadwick, b. Anstice	2
Extras	10
Total	241

Fall of wickets:—1 for 33 (Brown); 2 for 44 (Elliott); 3 for 47 (Fiennes); 4 for 56 (Sinclair); 5 for 74 (Graham); 6 for 143 (Read); 7 for 154 (Pearson); 8 for 180 (Orr); 9 for 234 (Leach); 10 for 241 (Anstice).

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Stokes	8	0	44	1
Thorne	12	0	51	3
Hickson	10	0	46	4
Mellor	2	0	16	0
Anstice	1.6	0	18	1
Campbell	1	0	11	0
Simpson	2	0	26	0
Lingard	2	0	19	1

Week-End Teeing-Off Times at Seekingjao

Saturday

1.16 Vice President/Jones, Rodger
1.36 Grubb, Wall/Captain
1.48 Ferrell, King (4 Ball)
1.52 Jourdin, Isherwood
1.56 Cameron, Huggett (4 Ball)
2.04 President/Dickson, Lurton
2.12 Chalmers, Pearson
2.24 Keating, Carpenter (4 Ball)
2.32 De Jong, Bell

Sunday

8.20 to 10.48 Tee reserved for "A" & "B" Championship 1940.
8.20 C. E. Ross v. J. B. Martin
8.24 L. R. Schinazi v. S. C. Brisk
8.28 D. Keating v. T. Otoril
8.32 R. A. Jones v. S. F. Jensen
8.36 B. J. Wall v. W. H. C. Huggett
8.40 R. T. Dwyer v. J. A. Grubb
8.44 J. F. Brister v. I. L. G. Wheeler
8.48 J. C. Dickson v. H. H. Cameron
8.52 W. J. Brown v. W. B. Smith
8.56 J. M. Pearson v. L. A. McCants
9.00 B. S. Jenkins v. G. D. LaMont
9.04 W. Beveridge v. A. L. Piper
9.08 S. J. H. Fox v. F. Cowherd
9.12 L. D. Carson v. W. N. Gray
9.16 W. R. McCutcheon v. T. S. M. Terrace
9.20 F. Marshall v. J. M. Avent
9.24 D. C. Berger v. D. MacFarlane
9.28 Ian Denbigh v. C. A. King
9.32 S. C. Smith v. F. R. Engdahl
9.36 H. G. Nelson v. F. R. Barry
9.40 A. Germ v. K. E. Graham
9.44 A. Pratt v. N. E. Lurton
9.48 P. H. Scoones v. W. H. B. Rigg
9.52 J. Stevenson v. F. P. Ferrell
9.56 T. D. Drysdale v. T. A. Cooper
10.00 D. N. Carpenter v. J. K. Ewing
10.04 R. E. Rodger v. O. F. Brooks
10.08 R. H. Ball v. F. De Jong
10.12 A. B. Davis v. W. W. Jourdin
10.16 R. D. Bell v. J. S. King
10.20 L. Saphiere v. A. Henderson
10.24 A. J. Clark v. T. S. Parry
10.28 A. J. Evans v. W. A. McDonald
10.32 L. Reierstad v. P. Isherwood
10.36 K. M. Cumming v. W. M. Chalmers
10.40 M. M. Bates v. D. R. Glass
10.44 H. W. Snow v. A. J. S. Parkhill
10.48 S. Mizota/Vice President
10.56 Openshaw, McNicoll
12.20 to 2.48 tee reserved for "A" & "B" Championship 1940.
12.20 C. E. Ross v. J. B. Martin
12.24 L. R. Schinazi v. S. C. Brisk
12.28 D. Keating v. T. Otoril
12.32 R. A. Jones v. S. F. Jensen
12.36 B. J. Wall v. W. H. C. Huggett
12.40 R. T. Dwyer v. J. A. Grubb
12.44 J. F. Brister v. I. L. G. Wheeler
12.48 J. C. Dickson v. H. H. Cameron
12.52 W. J. Brown v. W. B. Smith
12.56 J. M. Pearson v. L. A. McCants
1.00 B. S. Jenkins v. G. D. LaMont
1.04 W. Beveridge v. A. L. Piper
1.08 S. J. H. Fox v. F. Cowherd
1.12 L. D. Carson v. W. N. Gray
1.16 W. R. McCutcheon v. T. S. M. Terrace
1.20 F. Marshall v. J. M. Avent
1.24 D. C. Berger v. D. MacFarlane
1.28 Ian Denbigh v. C. A. King
1.32 S. C. Smith v. F. R. Engdahl
1.36 H. G. Nelson v. F. R. Barry
1.40 A. Germ v. K. E. Graham
1.44 A. Pratt v. N. E. Lurton
1.48 P. H. Scoones v. W. H. B. Rigg
1.52 J. Stevenson v. F. P. Ferrell
1.56 T. D. Drysdale v. T. A. Cooper
2.00 D. N. Carpenter v. J. K. Ewing
2.04 R. E. Rodger v. O. F. Brooks
2.08 R. H. Ball v. F. De Jong
2.12 A. B. Davis v. W. W. Jourdin
2.16 R. D. Bell v. J. S. King
2.20 L. Saphiere v. A. Henderson
2.24 A. J. Clark v. T. S. Parry
2.28 A. J. Evans v. W. A. McDonald
2.32 L. Reierstad v. P. Isherwood
2.36 K. M. Cumming v. W. M. Chalmers
2.40 M. M. Bates v. D. R. Glass
2.44 H. W. Snow v. A. J. S. Parkhill
2.48 S. Mizota/President

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Humpty Dumpty; 2, Mad Plume.
Also ran:—Boxing Fan, Venus II, Be Smart, Nagasaki.
3½ lengths.—Time, 18.38.
Win, $25.30. Forecast 4-2 Div. $265.40.
Place 1st $16.60; 2nd $18.80.

2—300 yd. flat.—1, Gator; 2, Dinna Ken.
Also ran:—Young Lover, Brilliant Star, State Lottery, Crummie.
Short head.—Time, 18.32.
Win, $26.30. Forecast 6-2 Div. $78.10
Place, 1st $10.50; 2nd $10.20.
Double Event 1/2 4-6 Div. $112.20.

3—440 yd. flat.—1, Gallant Bachelor; 2, Rusty Beagle.
Also ran:—Sans Souci II, Sea Shell, Village Alderman, Village Athlete.
10 lengths.—Time, 26.22.
Win, $14. Forecast 6-2 Div. $79.10.
Place, 1st $8.90; 2nd $13.40.
Double Event 2/3 6-6 Div. $41.10.

4—440 yd. flat.—1, Open Banner; 2, Rough Customer.
Also ran:—Sweet Moon, Oulala, Flying Colleen, Captain Cora.
Short head.—Time, 26.67.
Place, 1st $11.20; 2nd $10.50.
Double Event 3/4 6-4 Div. $24.50.

5—500 yd. flat.—1, Fulover; 2, Shenkoland II.
Also ran:—Talisman, Simple Simon, Fair Clara, Peony.
9 lengths.—Time, 30.20.
Win, $13.20. Forecast 6-2 Div. $60.90.
Place, 1st $8.50; 2nd $18.40.
Double Event 4/5 4-6 Div. $18.80.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Reno Beacon; 2, Silvoreen.
Also ran:—Belle O'New York, Bowsterman, Big Shot, Ladybird II.
2 lengths.—Time, 30.28.
Win, $15.10. Forecast 4-2 Div. $45.60.
Place, 1st $9.00; 2nd $8.20.
Double Event 5/6 6-4 Div. $19.

7—500 yd. flat.—1, Chop Stick; 2, Joyous Colleen.
Also ran:—Best Chihli, The Pyramid, Matador, Jorrock's Alone.
5 lengths.—Time, 29.89.
Win, $42. Forecast 3-5 Div. $230.60.
Place, 1st $13.40; 2nd $16.10.
Double Event 6/7 4-3 Div. $49.10.

8—500 yd. flat.—1, Great Regaret; 2, Double Six.
Also ran:—Golden Annie, Texa Bonny, Irish Lover, Shanghai Life.
½ length.—Time, 30.22.
Win, $26.20. Forecast 5-1 Div. $110.90.
Place, 1st $10.70; 2nd $7.40.
Double Event 7/8 3-5 Div. $82.60.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, Black Satin; 2, Only Babbler.
Also ran:—Only Brother, Peerless Special, Flash Vixen, Woodford.
2 lengths.—Time, 29.99.
Win, $14.70. Forecast 1-6 Div. $101.50.
Place, 1st $11.70; 2nd $12.10.
Double Event 8/9 5-1 Div. $45.50.

10—500 yd. flat.—1, Grey Vale; 2, Cordon Jaune.
Also ran:—Rolling Dollar, Sauce Mirelle, Royal Rebel, Sauce Maison.
5½ lengths.—Time, 29.60.
Win, $31. Forecast 6-1 Div. $194.50.
Place, 1st $13.10; 2nd $46.90.
Double Event 9/10 1-6 Div. $88.20.

Results of Seekingjao September Bogey

"A" Class

L. D. Carson	One Up *
A. B. Davis	One Up *
J. A. Grubb	All Square
K. E. Graham	All Square
J. A. Blackwood	Two Down

"B" Class

R. E. Rodger	Two Up
F. De Jong	All Square
W. J. Kelly	One Down
R. A. Jones	Two Down
S. C. Brisk	Four Down

Massed Lawn Bowls Brings Season to Fitting Finish

President of S.L.B.A. Presents Trophies to Victors; Hongkew Park Championship Set for This Week-end

FIVE months of activities by the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association was brought to a fitting conclusion yesterday when the closing day and prize presentation of the Association was held at the Race Course. The closing day programme consisted of a massed game, on both the greens of the Lawn Bowls Club and the Recreation Club, and the success of the occasion may be gauged from the fact that no less than 14 rinks, comprising of 110 bowlers, took part in the rink matches.

The activities of the day was climaxed at the Shanghai Recreation Club where the prize presentation was made, with the championship trophies of the season being awarded to their respective winners.

Prior to the prize distribution, Mr. W. J. Monk, President of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association, delivered a witty speech which capably covered the activities of the season. In conclusion, Mr. Monk remarked that he would like to put forward two suggestions for the next season. Firstly, he would like to see that some definite understanding be reached regarding the promotion of teams in league play. Secondly, that there be a preliminary elimination in each club before any candidate be permitted to enter the Singles Championship. This second measure, according to Mr. Monk, would cut down to a minimum the inconvenience of players having to play on strange greens and at odd times.

During the day, six rinks held their matches on the Recs greens while another eight rinks were playing off their fixtures on the S.L.B.C. greens. Spoons were awarded to the rinks winning by the largest margin on each of the greens.

A Marshall's rink earned some of these mementos when they triumphed by 23-13 on the Recs greens; the entire four comprised of A. Marshall, A. R. Eisenhut, W. C. Walker, C.M.B. Silva. On the S.L.B.C. greens, it was C. Thompson's team that emerged victorious, the Recs skip being aided by W. Hall, H. McMahon, J. T. Wakelin; this rink gained an overwhelming triumph of 28-12.

Following are the results of the massed game and the recipients of prizes:—

Winners of Trophies

Singles Championship

Winner:—R. C. Aitkenhead. Runner-up:—C. M. Sequeira.

Pairs Championship

Winner:—C. J. Bull and A. Hogg. Runner-up:—W. J. Monk and W. J. Ward.

Rinks Championship

Winners:—W. R. Chisholm, S. S. Wilkinson, H. McMahon, W. C. Grant. Runners-up:—A. M. Gutierrez, A. Portaria, E. C. J. Pereira, A. H. Corveth.

1st Division League

Winners:—Shanghai Recreation Club (Percentage 80.71). Played 14. Won 12. Drawn 1. 56½ points out of 70.

2nd Division League

Winners:—Yangtszepoo Bowling Club (Percentage 72.50). Played 12. Won 8. Drawn 1. 43½ points out of 60.

Yesterday's Matches

Spoons to rink winning by the largest margin on each green:—

Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club greens:—C. Thompson, W. Hall, H. McMahon, J. T. Wakelin. (28-12).

Shanghai Recreation Club greens:—A. Marshall, A. R. Eisenhut, W. C. Walker, C. M. B. Silva. (23-13).

Hongkew Park Championship

For those clubs which have their greens at the Hongkew Park, the lawn bowls season is not quite over as the Hongkew Park Championship still remains to be played off. This week-end will see the Police Recreation Club, Clube Lusitano, Hongkew Golf Club and Junior Golf Club taking part in this competition.

The opening round in the contest will be staged tomorrow and will be followed by the final on Sunday. The Police have drawn the Lusitano bowlers for their first meeting and this match will be played off on the J.G.C. greens. At the same time, the Hongkew G.C. will be pitted against the Junior golfers on the Clube's greens. The winners of these two encounters will then play for the Hongkew Park Shield on Sunday.

Though keen and close competition is expected, the Lusitano players appear the favourites to run off with championship as they have already shown their supremacy by capturing the Mercury Cup, the "blue ribbon" of bowling in Shanghai. Tomorrow, they will be fielding almost the identical team which won them the Mercury Cup.

Following are the teams:—

Hongkew G.C. v. Junior G.C.

(At Clube Lusitano)

HONGKEW GOLF CLUB:—J. J. Souza (skip), C. A. Pereira, F. J. Skinner, F. Medina; E. C. J. Pereira (skip), A. P. Roza, A. F. Diniz, O. Holmes; A. Portaria (skip), A. M. Jesus, T. Baptista, C. G. Silva; A. M. Gutierrez (skip), F. C. Ozorio, J. Rocha, A. C. Souza.

Reserves:—J. M. Remedios, G. C. Jorge, F. M. Souza.

JUNIOR GOLF CLUB:—K. Swartzell (skip), H. Hill, R. Slight, C. Fletcher; A. Denton (skip), J. Aquino, M. Benton, F. Stebbeds; R. Thomson (skip), P. Shaw, W. Watson, H. Roche; J. Gaffney (skip), A. Letchford, N. Beeman, R. Miles.

Reserves:—H. Cranfield, P. Ephgrave, W. Fischer, C. Avison, T. Barry.

Anyone unable to play, please notify Mr. M. Benton, Hon. Secretary (Tel. 10090 or 74314) as soon as possible.

Police R.C. v. Lusitano

(At Junior Golf Club)

POLICE RECREATION CLUB:—C. J. Bull (skip), M. L. Crowther, W. Hutton, W. Dow; A. B. Hogg (skip), J. Bradley, F. J. Corish, J. W. Sanbrook; R. Conduit (skip), S. Craig, E. Markland, J. Ball; W. J. MacDermott (skip), R. C. Martin, E. Trodd, R. J. Wimsett.

Reserves:—E. Gigarson, H. Ekeland, A. Telfer, D. B. Ross, J. A. Issacs, A. Beloshenko.

Players unable to turn out should notify Mr. M. L. Crowther immediately (Tel. 42249—Kashing Road Station).

CLUBE LUSITANO:—A. M. Souza (skip), C. L. Passos, L. F. Lopes, F. M. F. Gutierrez; H. J. Encarnacao (skip), S. del Rivero, Dr. D. M. P. Gutterres, J. E. Medina; J. P. de Campos (skip), J. Sepe, O. H. Edgren, A. C. Sequeira; H. A. Ozorio (skip), F. Machado, B. F. Marques, J. M. Gutierrez.

Reserve:—F. X. Gutierrez.

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SHANGHAI RACE COURSE
8th EXTRA RACE MEETING, 2nd DAY
TO-MORROW
At 1.15 P.M.

A PROGRAMME OF TEN FLAT RACES
From this day's Racing the Club will forward a donation to British War Funds.
Special Guests' Admission Tickets $5 each. Archway Entrance, 304 Mohawk Road. These Tickets give admission to Members' Sections of Grand Stand and Pari-Mutuels, etc.
Entrance for Public, 304A Mohawk Road
Admission $1 each.
Men in uniform admitted free.
CASH SWEEP TICKETS
All through chances for Sweeps on Seven Races, each Race Day at $20 each.
Special Sweeps on the Champions, Autumn Race Meeting, November 13, 1940, $10 each Ticket of Eleven Sections. Single Sections $1 each.
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Anniversary Precautions Show Results as Day Passes Calmly

Terrorists' Attempt to Bomb Wang Ching-wei Paper Fails; Hundreds Visit Internment Camp

THAT the Chinese population in the foreign areas of the city are still loyal to the Chungking Government was clearly demonstrated yesterday when China celebrated Double Tenth, the anniversary of the National Independence Day. All the streets in the International Settlement and French Concession were beflagged, and but on a very few buildings were the yellow pennants, the distinction between the Chungking and Nanking Governments, seen.

Strict precautions taken by the police forces of the city kept order in the foreign areas, although an attempt was made to blow up the "Central China Daily News," a pro-Wang Ching-wei organ at 303 Honan Road, at 7.35 a.m. yesterday when three or four men deposited a hand-grenade on the window sill of the building. The terrorists were passing the Chinese paper, at the corner of Honan and Hankow Roads, when one of them threw a Chinese cracker to divert the C.P.C.'s attention. Another man, meanwhile, placed the hand-grenade, inserted into a hollow loaf of bread, on the window-sill. The C.P.C., however, suspected something amiss and gave chase after the men, managing to arrest the one who threw the cracker. The others escaped. The hand-grenade, fortunately, did not explode. The arrested man was taken to the Central Station where he was questioned. His name and occupation, however, were not revealed by the officials.

Pennants Removed

Anti-Chungking elements were also busy and many trams, buses, taxis and rickshaws carried Nanking flags with yellow pennants. The majority of these flags had been partly torn off, while the more enterprising Chinese just cut the pennant off, leaving the Kuomintang flag on their vehicles. Anti-Japanese slogans were also found written on the walls in many of the city's thoroughfares. These were removed by the authorities.

Few policemen were to be seen at stations since practically the whole force was turned out into the streets. Another force that was kept busy was the Russian Regiment who supplied sentries to Avenue Edward VII street corners and Soochow Creek bridges, besides doing their regular duties. The guard of the Municipal Administration Building, however, was taken over by the Chinese Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, who also detailed personnel for the lorry patrols, which combed the central district throughout the day.

The "Doomed Battalion" Internment Camp, scene of numerous riots in the distant and near past, was very quiet yesterday. The number of visitors, wishing to see the heroic Chinese who were spending their third Double Tenth in the Camp, was very large. Only 130 persons were allowed to enter the camp, but three hundred more were outside in the street, awaiting permission to go in. Meanwhile, it was learned yesterday, that the Chinese internee, who was wounded on Monday when he attempted to break out of the Camp, was progressing favourably and it was expected that he would leave the hospital in the next few days.

Absence of Crime

The absence of major criminal activities, with the exception of the hand-grenade incident was due to the precautionary measures taken by the police forces of the International Settlement and French Concession. Similar to the measures taken on previous "anniversaries," the raids carried out by the police and the searches made in the streets kept armed robbers from their activities and only one minor hold-up was staged in the morning, while the officials of the French police stated that the day was one of the calmest experienced in a long time.

Early yesterday morning, the French Police co-operated with the S.M.P. amd raided two Chinese houses in the Concession. The raid resulted in the arrest of a Chinese and confiscation of five pistols and ammunition. This measure was taken in accordance with Double Tenth precautionary steps and was carried out when the Settlement Police received information from two Chinese arrested previously.

The raiding party, consisting of members of both police forces, were directed to 239 Avenue du Roi Albert. Arriving there at about 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the party surrounded the building and bided their time, entering the place only at 1 a.m. yesterday when they arrested a Chinese occupant. Questioned by the police, the man gave the police further information and the party proceeded to a house in Rue Amiral Bayle where five pistols and an amount of ammunition were found. No one was at the house at that time and consequently no arrests were made.

The man, who was arrested in Avenue du Roi Albert, was taken to the Central Police Station for questioning. Investigations with regard to the pistols are under way and the French Police expect to make further arrests in the course of the next few days.

International Patrols

Internatioinal forces, garrisoned in Shanghai, were standing-by yesterday, with American and Italian Marines patrolling their sectors. The French troops were also turned out to guard the Nantao-French Concession boundary, which was barricaded with barbed wire. Russian members of the Auxiliary Detachment of the French Concession were busy doing foot and bicycle patrols in the Concession, while armoured cars were also on patrol.

Strict curfew was enforced by the police on Wednesday and continued so yesterday.

The Chinese public devoted the day entirely to collecting cash contributions for the "winter clothes" fund movement, which is being carried out by loyal Chinese in Shanghai. According to the local Chinese press, a telegram was sent to General Chiang Kai-shek by the Chinese public bodies here expressing their respect.

Except for the police and military forces doing various duties in the streets, Shanghai presented a normal appearance of a holiday. All the banks, offices and shops were closed for the day and the absence of cars on the Bund and other streets was striking. The lesser Chinese banks in Szechuen Road, which in the past two days were packed with people, were also closed and no transactions whatever were carried out. The cinemas, as on all Chinese holidays, did good business and most of them had the "House Full" signs out long before the beginning of the performance.

FUNERALS

Mrs. Edith Roope

Funeral services for the late Mrs. Edith Roope were conducted yesterday afternoon at the Bubbling Well Cemetery by the Very Rev. Dean A.C.S. Trivett of The Holy Trinity Cathedral. Mrs. Roope has been a resident of this city for the past fifty-two years and she died after an illness of some duration at the Shanghai General Hospital last Monday at the age of seventy-three years. She is survived by two daughters in Shanghai, Mrs. W. T. Bertenshaw and Mrs. M. Gater, and a daughter, Mrs. C. E. Reardon, of San Francisco. Among the old friends attending the services were members of the Salvation Army, China Inland Mission and The Free Christian Church. The pallbearers were Messrs. W. T. Bertenshaw, H. Westnidge, W. J. Crooke, F. E. Keble, G. T. Slade and Captain O. C. Blown. Two beautiful pillows of flowers from "Edie and Bert" and "Madge and Gladys" were placed at the head of the grave as the casket was lowered into its final resting place. Among others sending floral offerings were:

Barbara and Oliver; Olive; The Free Christian Church; China Inland Mission Thursday Ladies' Meeting; Mrs. G. Allan, Joyce and Rielley; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Biggs; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Main; Mr. C. F. O'Brien; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Rodgers; Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Watling; and others.

Funeral arrangements were under the direction of the International Funeral Directors.

Mr. Henry Albert Atkinson

In the presence of relatives and a number of friends a Requiem Mass was celebrated yesterday morning at St. Peter's Church on Avenue Dubail by the Rev. F. P. Beauce, S. J. Following the Mass the casket was placed in the motor hearse and the cortege proceeded to Lokawei Cemetery, where interment took place. The deceased, a resident of Shanghai for the past forty years, was for many years in the service of the Chinese Maritime Customs until his retirement a few years ago. Mr. Atkinson died after a long illness at his home, 455 Rue Lafayette, last Monday at the age of eighty years. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. H. A. Atkinson, and eight children, Mary, Henry, Alice, Harold Charles, Frank and Arthur. The casket, upon which rested a cross of white flowers from "Mother," was carried to the grave by Paddy Cyril Ernie, Chico, Leopold and Carlos. Among others sending floral tributes were:—

Frank; Charlie, Ludmilla and our 3 little ones; Harold, Nina and Walter; Paddy, Grace and Patsy; Henry and Elfie; Henry, Maude, Alice and Archie; Mary and Reg; Lilian and Alberto; Marion, Winnie, Olga and Pat; Mary, Cyril and Ernie; Olga and Armando; The Chinese Staff, Cadastral Office, Shanghai Municipal Council; Foreign Staff China Packers Supply Company, Pootung; Jack and Kae Allan; The Brodd's; Mr. Edouard Hamamdjian; Mr. and Mrs. C. Josefsen; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kliene and family; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. R. Souza and family; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. R. Savul; Mrs. Edith Grace Smith; Arthur Sopher and Theodore Sopher; Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Trachtenberg; and others.

Funeral arrangements were under the direction of the International Funeral Directors.

National Government Observes Anniversary

Nanking, Oct. 9.

The National Government of China will observe with a holiday the 29th anniversary of the outbreak of the Republican Revolution on October 10 or "Double 10." Acting President Wang Ching-wei will preside at the ceremony marking the occasion in the Government's Ceremonial Hall while all schools, government offices, etc., will close for the day.—Domei.

Public Children's Hospital Removing

Inaugurating Transfer to Own Property in the French Concession

The Shanghai Public Hospital for Children which was established a year ago as an amalgamated body of two refugee children's hospitals will move from its present address at 65 Moulmein Road on Saturday to its new premises at 51 Rue Moliere on Saturday. Between the hours of 4 to 6 p.m. daylight savings time, visitors will inspect the new premises which stands on property purchased by the board from donations received. A brief historical sketch of the institution follows:

After the present hostilities began in 1937 many people here were rendered destitute. People were housed in refugee camps by the thousands. Among the many relief measures, there were two hospitals established for the purpose of giving free medical services to the sick refugee children, the International Red Cross Emergency Infant Hospital and the Shanghai Hospital for Refugee Children. Both existed for a period of 18 months and on June 1, 1939, were amalgamated into one new hospital—The Shanghai Public Hospital for Children. During the two and a half years of operation, these two hospitals have rendered medical services at a total expenditure of $150,000; altogether 3,561 patients being admitted and discharged from the hospitals, totalling 95,829 hospital days; and 13,797 patients treated in the Out-Patient Department.

First in China

The Shanghai Public Hospital for Children is the first children's hospital to be established in China. It was formerly located at 65 Moulmein Road in a large rented building with a bed capacity of 90 beds, 75 of which were free and were endowed by individuals and charitable institutions. The Hospital treats sick children not only from refugee camps but from poor families as well. The only requirements for admission to the free wards are that the family is unable to pay, and proper guarantee is furnished to the Hospital to take the children away after they are discharged.

The Hospital has a building of three stories with a large garden. The ward on the ground floor is devoted to chronic cases, mostly tuberculosis of the bones and lungs; it is supported by the Rotary Club of Shanghai. The second floor beds are occupied by paying patients, with the exception of the infants' ward, which is supported by the Chinese Women's Club. The beds on the third floor are all free and are being maintained by the China Child Welfare Inc. The Hospital has, besides these wards and rooms, an operation room, an X-ray room (the X-ray machine was donated by the family and friends of Mr. Lee Wen-san), a diet kitchen and a small laboratory.

There is a resident staff of 9 doctors as well as many honorary visiting physicians and consultants plus twenty nurses. The Hospital aims to do proper scientific work at the least possible expenditure and to serve as a teaching institution for medical students, newly graduated doctors and nurses in pediatrics (the caring of children patients).

3,500,000 Refugees

London, Oct. 10.

Over 3,500,000 refugees from unoccupied France have returned to their homes in occupied France, according to the Berlin radio. There are 200,000 more still to be returned.—Reuter.

Britain Has Plenty To Eat

Britons at Home are puzzled to know the origin of reports which occasionally reach them that there is a shortage of food in Great Britain, as is revealed in an extract from a letter dated August 5, which has just been received in Shanghai. The extract says:—

"Why so many people abroad seem so think that we are on the point of starving, I cannot imagine, but think it must be fifth Columnists at work. We, fortunately, have plenty of everything, and the "rations" are ample for any ordinary appetite, so if you hear any one talking to the contrary do please enlighten them."

D.A.R. Hold Opening Meeting

Prizes for Good Citizens Awarded to S. A. S. Pupils

The opening meeting of the Shanghai Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the home of Mrs. James Macbeth, 139 Route de Grouchy, on Wednesday, at 4 p.m., with sixteen members present. A delicious tea was enjoyed around an attractive and appropriately decorated tea-table.

Following the tea the Regent, Miss Bess Hille, introduced the speaker, Mr. J. B. Powell, who gave a most interesting talk on, "Current History." With world events taking place so fast, it was almost like an illustrated lecture. Mr. Powell assured his audience that most rumours today are mere speculation.

Mrs. A. M. Dunlap gave a report for the National Committee on Patriotic Education. Last year's prizes awarded on June 12, by the Shanghai Chapter of D.A.R. to the best citizens in the Eighth Grade of the Shanghai American School, went to James Pott Jr. and Lois Chambers. The aim this year is to make the competition of Good Citizenship a little broader. The award will be given to the grade—Seventh or Eighth—which makes the greatest contribution in citizenship to the life of the school. Scholastic improvement, sportsmanship in competitive games, cleanness of speech, courtesy and thoughtfulness both in and out of the class-room will determine which grade has been the best "6th column" and contributed most to the high ideals of the Shanghai American School.

Gift books of cultural value from China were reported to have been sent to Ashland College in America.

A gift of $10 (U.S.) from the Northfield Seminary Student Body has recently been received to be used in the refugee sewing work being done by members and friends of the Chapter at the home of Mrs. Dunlap.

Men from Palestine at New Delhi Conference

Jerusalem, Oct. 10.

Palestine will be represented at the eastern group conference at New Delhi on October 25, called to devise measures for co-ordination of war supplies in the British Commonwealth east of Suez.—Reuter.

A Show you must not miss is

"COQ d'OR"

Fantastic and Amusing Ballet

Sikh Presentation To Mr. H. E. Olsen

Deputy-Commissioner of Customs Honoured by Cocktail Party

Mr. H. E. Olsen, retiring Deputy-Commissioner of the Chinese Maritime Customs, was honoured by the Sikh section of the service at a cocktail party yesterday, when he was presented a shield as a mark of esteem from those present. Mr. Olsen has had more than 35 years service in the Customs.

Narain Singh, in addressing Mr. Olsen on behalf of the Sikh staff, said, "We wish to pay our sincere and heartfelt tribute to an upright and honourable gentleman who has treated us one and all with courtesy, consideration and justice that has at all times enhanced the dignity of this service.

"Each one of us knows that you have taken great pains to help us to overcome numerous little difficulties in our work here, and by your tact, wise judgment and kindly counsel you have enabled us to give more efficient and willing service. It is our hope and belief that under such happy conditions our work will continue to increase.

"As the years roll by the numerical strength of the Sikh staff continues to diminish, but as long as there remains any one of us we shall at all times strive to uphold the traditions of the service. It is a far cry from nearly half a century ago when the first Sikh joined the service as a full fledged member of the then Imperial Customs, and our present status. But with your ever sympathetic encouragement we are struggling to carry ourselves through the present gloomy period.

"Regard and Esteem"

"Now that we are gathered here today to bid you goodbye and the very best of health in your retirement, we wish to take the opportunity to express our regard and esteem in a more permanent form by asking you to kindly accept the accompanying religious emblem of the Sikhs. We shall at all times keep in our hearts a warm spot for you, and it will indeed be a pleasure to know if in your happy retirement this emblem will remind you of us."

Sajjan Singh, the senior Sikh on the Customs staff, then presented the shield, with a few words of appreciation of Mr. Olsen's services. Mr. Olsen, in replying, assured the gathering that wherever he went the shield would find a place in his home, and expressed his thanks for the token.

Among those present were Messrs. G. H. Whitt, C. H. Davis and A. J. Payne; Arjan Singh, Ojjagan Singh, Udhan Singh and Ganda Singh, Hari Singh, Kehar Singh and Phullindor Singh.

Incident Over Sailor Settled

Americans Accept Japanese Apology

The settlement of the incident in which an American sailor and some Japanese gendarmes were involved in the Bank of Communications was announced yesterday in a communiqué issued by Admiral Hart, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet. The communiqué stated:—

On October 7, 1940, Admiral Hart received a letter from Major General Miura, I.J.A., in which the latter, referring to the incident which occurred in the Bank of Communications Building on September 28, expressed his regrets for the "unwarrantable conduct" of the Japanese gendarmes on that occasion and offered to have the responsible officer make a direct apology to the Captain of the U.S.S. Augusta.

In his reply to General Miura on October 9, Admiral Hart stated that in view of the General's expression of regrets, the additional direct apology might well be omitted.

French Newspaper On Far East

No Action Against Japan By Russia Seen; Little Chance of Pact, However

Lyons, Oct. 9.

The particular interest being shown by London and Washington in Soviet Russia's position should not cause any surprise, "Le Temps" stated today in an editorial devoted to the Far Eastern situation.

"However, it is hardly likely that the Soviet Union is prepared to undertake, in agreement with the two Anglo-Saxon powers, any action of a nature to hinder Japan," the paper added. "It is certain that Moscow was kept informed of the negotiations between Berlin, Rome and Tokyo and had received assurances from both Germany and Italy as to the real bearing of the tripartite pact on the Far East."

"It is no less certain," "Le Temps" continued, "that the tension between Russia and Japan has eased considerably and that there is some chance of a non-aggression pact being signed between these two countries, the effect of which would be to guarantee Soviet positions in the Far East and give Japan a complete freedom of action in China and the Pacific.

"Le Temps" then dealt with the outline of Japan's foreign policy as recently made by Mr. Yosiuke Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister.

"It is apparent from this first official Japanese interpretation of the tripartite pact that Tokyo is prepared to negotiate with Moscow," the paper said.

"Le Temps" based this opinion on Mr. Matsuoka's statement that "'the tripartite pact is purely defensive and aims at preventing any extension of the world conflicts by warning all third powers of the risks they run if they want to become involved either in the European war or the Sino-Japanese conflict. However, the positive character of the pact lies in the cooperation between Japan, Germany and Italy in establishing a new order in the world."—Havas.

Filipinos Called on to Side with U.S.

Manila, Oct. 9.

The "Philippine Herald" today called upon all Filipinos to share all responsibilities which the United States may have to shoulder in a conflict.—United Press.

HINDS & BARR

100 Central Arcade Tel. 15155-15154

CANIDROME RESULTS

Thursday, October 10, 1940.

Race	Placed-Dogs		$5.00 Win F'cast Pool	Course D/Events $2
1	4	2	265.40	
2	6	2	78.10	112.20
3	6	2	79.10	41.10
4	4	6	60.30	24.50
5	6	2	60.90	18.80
6	4	2	45.60	19.00
7	3	5	230.60	49.10
8	5	1	110.90	82.60
9	1	6	101.50	45.50
10	6	1	194.50	58.20
11				
12				

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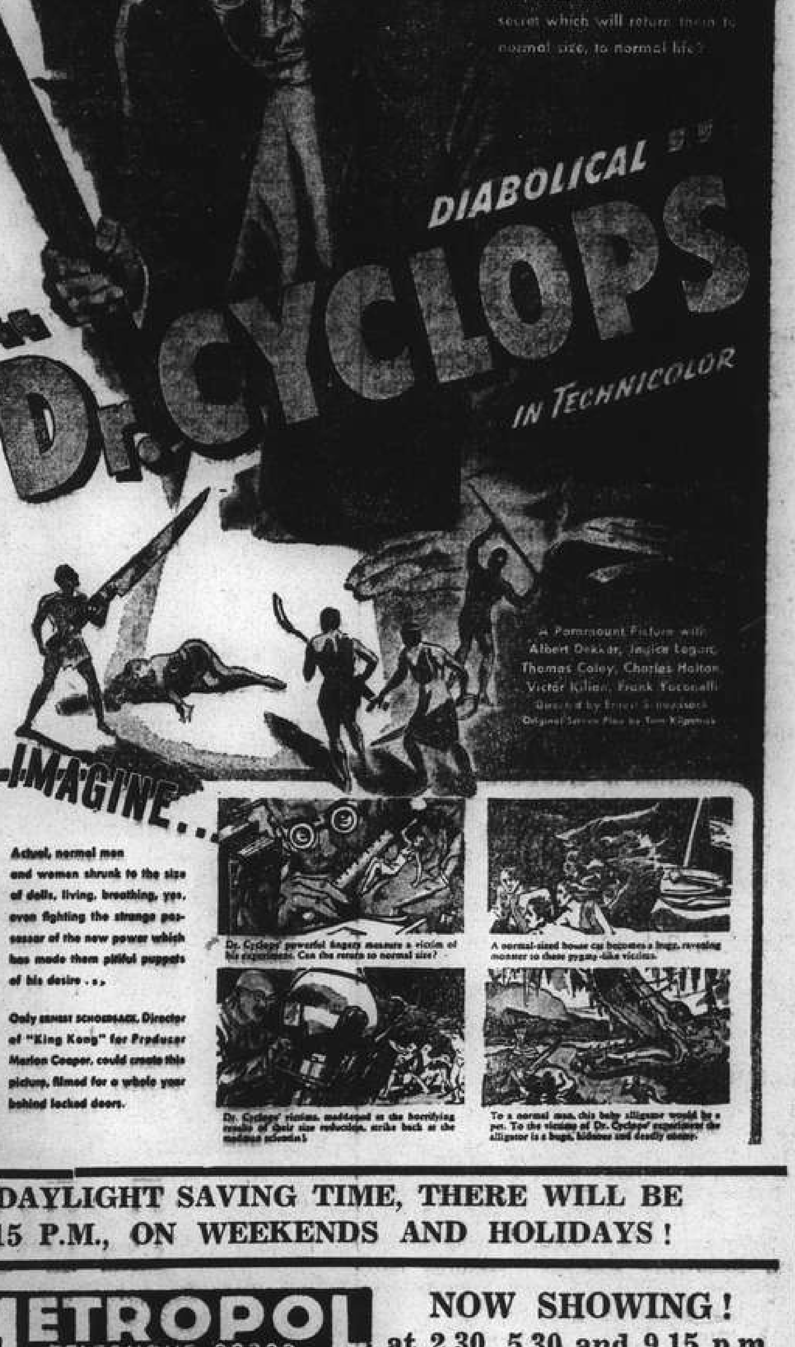

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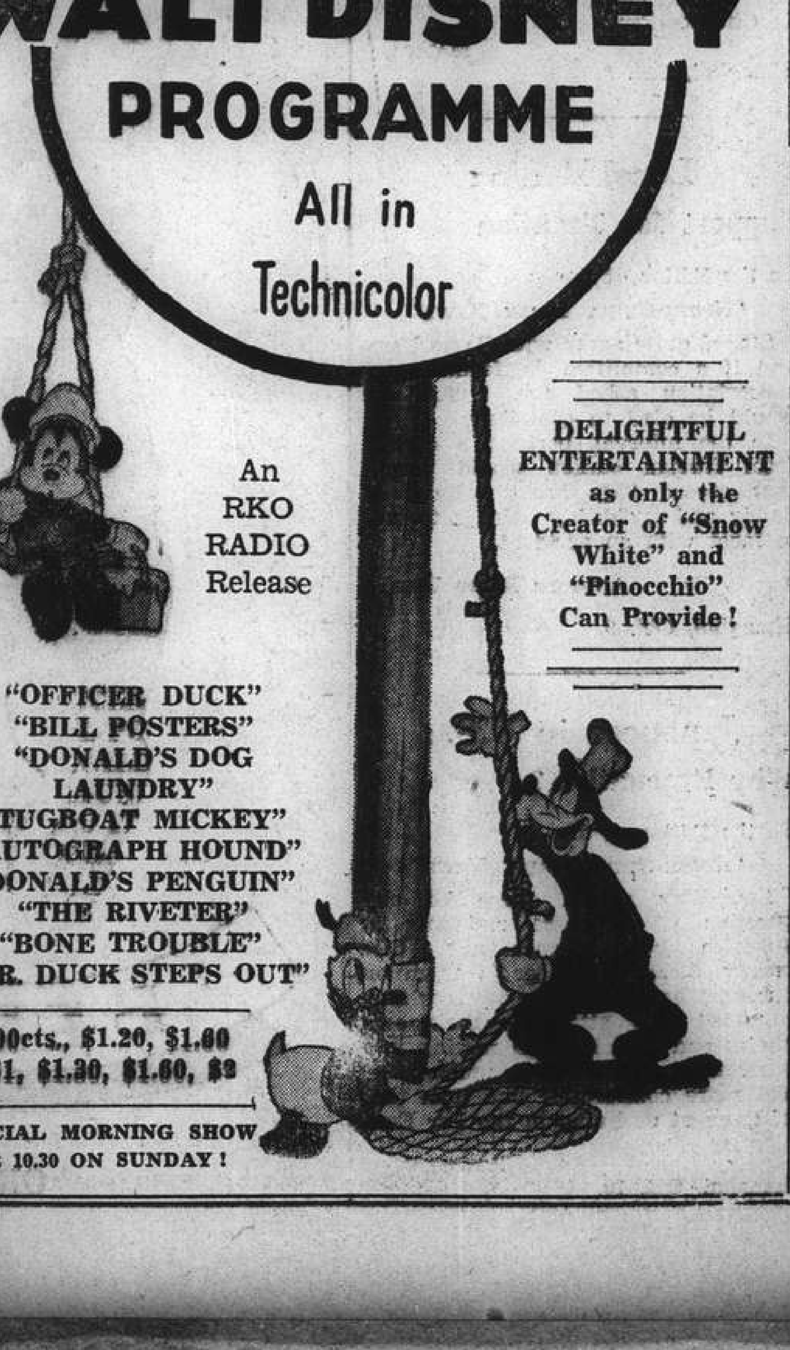

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to the Editor, North-China Daily News Office, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, and to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor."

The Rice Problem: Supplies Committee's Reply

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—All fair-minded persons must have taken exception to certain unjustified remarks contained in Mamba's article which appeared in your correspondence columns yesterday on the rice problem.

He was unable to grasp the position from a reading of the statement issued by Sir Robert Calder Marshall, chairman of the Council's Supplies Committee. That statement was perfectly clear to all those who took time to read it. Obviously Mamba did not give it the attention that it deserves. Furthermore if he had read the letter by Empty Rice Bowl, which appeared in your paper on the same day, he would not have asked some of the questions he has and made the criticisms which are quite unjustified.

The Chinese people are compelled, because Mayor Fu and the local Japanese authorities are unable to obtain sufficient stocks of native rice from the areas under their control for Shanghai, to feed on imported rice. Mayor Fu's business is to get native rice for Shanghai, including his own area which today and for months past has, I understand, depended to a large extent on obtaining stock of foreign rice from the foreign settlements. The Mayor has been unsuccessful in getting native rice for Shanghai and we have yet to learn that his municipality has placed any orders for foreign rice to alleviate the situation. There will be no rice problem if he can bring ample cargoes of native rice to Shanghai. The Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Council have made appeals to him for that rice but he has not been able to do anything. Instead of taking a back seat, and holding his tongue he has very unwisely made a very wrong statement attacking the authorities of the foreign areas for their inaction.

It is the authorities of the foreign areas who have acted; they have seen to it that Shanghai has had rice; they have encouraged the importation of stocks of foreign rice.

Of Shanghai's stock of 500,000 zahs there is only 20,000 zahs of native rice. Foreign rice must be paid for in foreign exchange; hence the high prices. I have taken the trouble of going over to the Mayor's area and the prices asked there are the same as the foreign Settlements for the same grade of rice. It would, therefore, seem that there is a job for Mayor Fu to do in his own domain.

The Chinese Government's legislation against profiteering, to which Mamba refers, is against native rice. Before native rice reaches Shanghai all sorts of taxes are demanded and the price is already excessive before the rice gets to the local market; besides there is, as I have said, precious little native rice being allowed to come here.

The Shanghai Municipal Council's policy has been perfectly correct and the community should be thankful that there are investors who are ready to take the many risks involved in importing stocks of rice.

The Council has announced that the local price of imported rice should not exceed the replacement price based on actual transactions plus a reasonable profit. There can be no argument against that and it remains for the Shanghai Rice Price Fixing Committee to take the necessary steps which, I believe, are being taken.

Let it be repeated, the solution to our difficulties is frequent, adequate and cheap supplies of native rice from the areas surrounding this city and from the producing areas of occupied China.

Old Shanghailander.

Shanghai, Oct. 10.

Luther's Legacy: Responsible For War?

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Whilst reading through your esteemed journal the other day I was greatly impressed when I came across the following extract "Besides can anything good come out of Germany with its horrible doctrine, a legacy from Martin Luther by the way, that the state is above all considerations except its own gain, and can do no wrong".

I should very much like to know if any of your readers can substantiate this statement because, on the face of it arguing broadly from cause to effect, the movement started by Martin Luther in Germany many years ago would appear to be responsible for the war which is now raging in Christendom.

Mamba.

Shanghai, Oct. 9.

Local Radio: Support for Taxation

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—I quite agree with Radio User, and if a committee is formed and subscription asked for, I for one would be glad to contribute.

In the interval, perhaps a certain local foreign station would permit that record "My heart belongs to daddy and my daddy belongs to me" to meet with an accident.

Another Radio User.

Shanghai, Oct. 9.

Japanese in U.S.: Why Evacuation?

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Why should there be any question of Japanese residents in America being evacuated? One hardly foresees danger to them on our part as we are not savages and, provided they attend to their own affairs and abstain from mixing into ours, their position is a much safer and more comfortable one than that of those of us living in the Far East.

American

Shanghai, Oct. 10.

A Broadcast: And a Reply to Verity

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—In fairness to station XCDN I must correct the impression which Verity's letter is intended to convey. I definitely did not take any material for my talk "The Pope Speaks" from the local "Catholic Review," which I have never seen. The point is however that the station authorities would never allow me to do such a thing without at least the courtesy of an ackowledgement. A closer examination of the address will show that it raises quite a number of points which were not touched by His Holiness in his first encyclical.

Alexander Carlisle.

Shanghai, Oct. 10.

***Indignant:—Your letter will certainly be published when you follow the well-known rule of authenticating it with your name and address. These will not be published if you so desire. —Ed.

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11.30 Broadcast in Hindustani
11.45 Light Music
12.00 Dance Music
12.45 News Bulletin in English
1.00 B.B.C. recorded talk if available, followed by Light Music.
1.30 News Bulletin in German
2.00 Polish Music
3.00 Woman and Home—"Educational Insurance Policies for Children"—Talk by R. D. Raife, Esq.
4.00 Dance Music
4.30 Chinese Programme in Mandarin and Shanghai dialect
6.00 Dance Music
6.30 Czechoslovak Programme
7.00 French Programme, including "Les forces intellectuelles et morales qui soutiennent les Francais"
7.45 News Bulletin in English
8.00 XCDN Concert Hall. Chopin's Preludes and Waltzes
9.00 "The Salvation Army in England today"—Talk by Brigadier B. Morris
9.30 Late News Bulletin in English
9.45 Topical Comments or B.B.C. recorded talk if available
10.00 Dance Music—Request Programme. Fee $1 per request, given to British War Funds
10.30 Russian Programme
11.15 German Programme
11.45-12 Dance Music

Foreign Language Broadcasts

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Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
6.00 Polish	Spanish	Italian
6.30 Portuguese	Netherlands	Czech
Thursday	**Friday**	**Saturday**
6.00 Polish	Italian	Spanish
6.30 Portuguese	Czech	Netherlands

Sunday

6-6.45 Hungarian

"The Pope Speaks"

Attitude of Catholic Church Towards Problems Of War Defined in Local Radio Talk

THE following broadcast, given recently over Station XCDN, is reproduced at the request of several readers. The author of the broadcast is Mr. Alexander Carlise, c/o Station XCDN, P. O. Box 483, and he welcomes criticism or comment.

May I state, right at the beginning of this short talk, that it is not to be religious in nature, in spite of the title. There are a great many people in this city who regard the Pope's utterances as being divinely inspired, but there are many others who, while opposing the suggestion of divine inspiration, are yet ready to regard him as a very wise and good man, and are at least willing to listen to any pronouncement of importance which he may have to make. After all the Pope is an extremely well-educated man; he has travelled widely, having visited most of the countries of Europe, (including England) and both North and South America. While still a cardinal he was for a number of years Secretary of State to the reigning Pope, a post which has been described as being a combination of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.

In this work the knowledge he had gained as Papal ambassador in Germany and the first-hand information he had obtained from his many official and unofficial visits to other countries gave a sureness to his judgment and an authority to his pronouncements. It is hardly necessary to point out that he is gifted scholar; on one occasion he addressed an International Press Conference for more than an hour in Italian, French, German, English, Spanish, Portuguese and finally Latin. He had no notes, he never hesitated for a word and went from one language to the next without a pause. It is impossible to read his speeches and letters without being impressed by the depth of his learning his complete sincerity, his grasp of the most intricate subjects and his quiet dignity.

Guidance Given

Whether we agree with it or not, we must admit that the Bishop of Rome holds sway over the minds and hearts of many millions of people, and his word to them is the voice of God. This being so, it is at least relevant to ask if he has given his people any definite guidance on the many problems of today, or if he has told them how he would like them to act, whether he has condemned, or whether he has condoned those forces of brutality which are at large in the world today. Now this not a matter of opinion, or of reading meanings into passages which may not have been intended; such questions require straight-forward answers and to obtain them a careful search has been made through the speeches, broadcasts, and letters of the Pope.

In order not to offend any listeners who might very justifiably object, no comment whatever is made on the selected passages. Where it has been found necessary to amplify or enlarge, extra material has in one or two instances been taken from the speeches of Cardinal Hinsley or from works published by the Catholic Truth Society; finally, any broadcast coming directly from the Vatican is taken to have the authority of the Pope even though he himself may not actually have delivered it.

It is not necessary to ask whether the Pope is in favour of peace or not; the answer to that would be self-evident even if his efforts on behalf of peace were not already known. The question immediately following this, however, is much more direct; on whom does the Catholic Church pin the blame for the war? That is a straightforward question, and it is answered by His Eminence Cardinal Hinsley who broadcast on May 26:

"A war of such horror as never known before has been let loose, not only on England and France but on strictly neutral countries, by an enemy who knows no law and scorns mercy to the weak. Peace has been murdered between nations because the party in power in Germany has avowedly cancelled truth from its programme and has declared that our traditional Christian civilization is to be shattered."

Blessing to England

The Papal opinion of Germany and its conduct is thus made crystal clear, but to be perfectly fair we ought to ask, "But what of England?" Germany makes much of the fact that it was England who actually declared war, which is true, and which redounds to her eternal glory. What then does the Pope think of England? When Mr. G. Ward Price, the distinguished journalist, was given an audience by the Pope early this year, His Holiness said, among other things of course, "I pray most earnestly that peace may soon be restored to the world, and I give a special blessing to England", then making once again the Sign of the Cross, he repeated the words with emphasis: "A special blessing to England".

Poland was brutally crushed, and a reign of godless terror set up in that country, a very Catholic country, which would make Atila and his horsemen turn aside for very shame. What has the Vatican to say about this? The answer is, "Plenty", but one brief passage, in the very words of a peace-loving Pope will sum it all up: "The blood of so many who have been cruelly slaughtered though they borne no military rank, cries to heaven, especially from the well-loved country of Poland. Poland, imperishably crowned in the pages of history by the long record of her loyalty to the Church and her services to Christian civilization, should claim from all eyes a brotherly, a human, tear."

In fact in His address to the Sacred College of Cardinals, His Holiness, before outlining his famous five-point peace plan, nailed up another protest against Nazi aggression and their conduct towards non-combatants; he said, "The unspeakable calamity of war is now upon us as a tragic reality. We have been forced to witness a series of crimes among which we must include a calculated act of aggression against a small, industrious, and peaceful nation, on the pretext of a threat which was neither real nor intended nor even possible. atrocities and the unlawful use of destructive weapons against non-combatants and refugees, against old men and women and children; a disregard for the dignity, liberty, and life of man, showing itself in actions which cry to heaven for vengeance."

Another question of a more general nature which we might ask is, "Just what is the Pope's attitude towards nationalism? "It has been said that Hitler sums up his whole policy in the one word "Germany," and makes that all the excuse he requires for soaking the soil of half the world in blood. Should we therefore deny ourselves even the mildest form of patriotism as constituting a potential source of danger? The answer is clear; we read in the Pope's first encyclical, "Every nation has its own genius, its own qualities, springing from the hidden roots of its being. The wise developement, the encouragement within limits, of that genius, of those qualities, does no harm. It is well to insist that the sense of universal brotherhood, which Christian teaching awakes and keeps alive in our minds, is not opposed to the love of a man's country and of the glorious memories it has for him But love of a country, a thing which in itself has every right to be encouraged, must not interfere with, must not take precedence of, the commandment to show Christian charity to all men".

I will deal with only two more major questions; the first one concerns the Papal attitude towards the unilateral tearing up of treaties, which includes the keeping of a nation's given word, and the second is the more fundamental one of the position of the state in relation to the individual. On the first point His Holiness is completely clear; "If nations are to live at peace together (he says), if they are to be bound by clearly defined obligations to one another, the first requisite is mutual confidence. There must be a general persuasion that an oath given will be kept sacred by both parties, and moreover all must be prepared to have their case looked into and discussd at leisure, instead of betaking themselves hurriedly to violence or threats as the solution of the difficulty. It is quite a different thing to regard all signed pacts as written in water, assuming to oneself the tacit right to break them at one's own discretion, whenever self-interst dmands it, without consulting, or without having any regard for the other contracting party. Such behaviour leaves nations and peoples severed from one another by deep rivers of distrust."

What of the State?

Finally we come to the basic fundamental question on the answer to which hangs the whole of Naziism and round which they have built their bid for world domination. Is the State the end of everything, and should everything and everybody in it be subordinated to the State? Can the State do exactly as it likes, break all rules, interfere as it likes with private liberties and break up families, homes, and all those other institutions of a like nature as and when it pleases and without giving an account to anyone? Hitler says, "Yes"; His Holiness the Bishop of Rome says "No". Mind you, in saying "No" the Pope gives its due place to the State. In His encyclical "Darkness over the earth" he says: "The State then has a noble function. That of reviewing, restraining, encouraging all those private initiatives of the citizen which go to make up the national life, and so directing them to a common end. But that end is not to be determined by any man's arbitrary will. Men come to forget that they and their families have a priority over the State in the natural order of things, and that a Divine Creator has endowed both with their proper rights and powers."

The whole question finally boils down to two conflicting statements, one of them made by a megalomaniac, an open and avowed opponent of the Christian faith who boasts that the bigger a lie is the better, and the other by a gentle and learned scholar; the former was carrying ladders for a house painter when the latter was carrying letters to a king. Hitler says, "The State is self-sufficient. Self-regard is its sole duty. The interests of other States are of no account whatever to it. The State is superior to every moral rule." His Holiness the Pope, to many millions of people the Vicar of Christ on earth says, "Whoever considers the State to be the end towards which all is directed, to which all must bow, is of necessity an enemy and an obstacle to all true and lasting progress among the nations".

As promised we refrain from comment; the choice is yours.

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6.10-6.15 Chinese music
6.15-6.30 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect)
6.30-6.35 Chinese music
6.35-6.50 News in Chinese (Mandarin)
6.50-7.20 Light music
7.20-7.30 Music by Russian composers
7.30-7.45 News in Russian
7.45-7.50 Music by Russian composers
7.50-8.00 Light music
8.00-8.15 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière
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8.45-9.00 Light music
9.00-9.30 News in English
9.30-11 Concert:

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8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière:
Review of the books:
Henri Troyat's latest book: "Dostoievsky."

Seventy Years Ago

From the "North-China Daily News," of October 11, 1870

Though disappointed in one interesting ceremony which was to have taken place today, the Miholoongs made it a red-letter one in their annals, by taking over the new hook and ladder truck recently arrived for them from San Francisco. A full muster of the Company assembled last night, about 9 o'clock, and proceeded, headed by the Fife and Drum Band, to the Hongkew Wharf where, after waiting for an hour, for admittance, they at length secured their object, and from the darkness of the godown led forth the bright new truck. The firemen proper seized the ropes and led off, while a guard of honour from the military organization, marched on either side of the truck with bayonets fixed. In this manner the prize was conveyed to the Truck House of the Company. The new truck surpasses the old one in size and style, and being the latest thing out has all the modern improvements. Its carriage is of extremely elegant construction, with colours of red and gold. In addition to the ordinary equipment, it carries a sort of battering-ram, while its running alarm is kept up, not by a bell, but by a clear regular stroke on a bell-plate, from a hammer raised at each turning of one axle.

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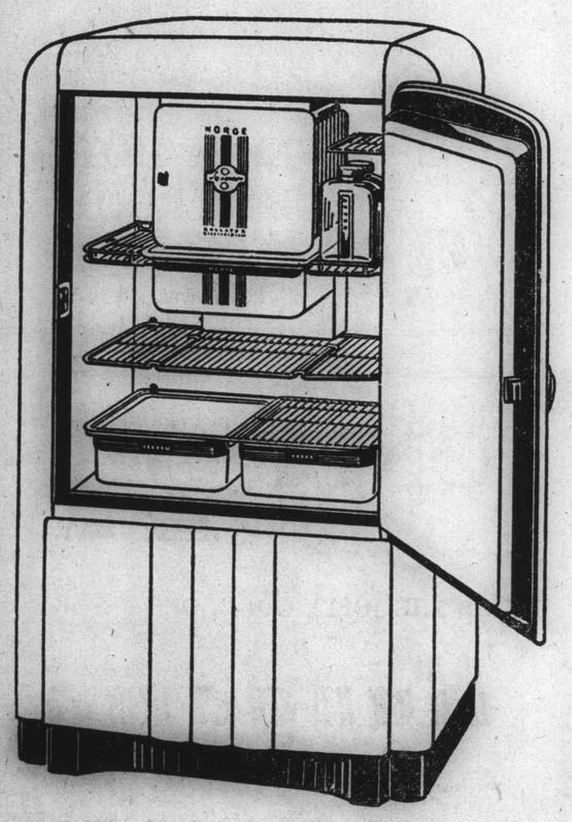

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THE BURMA ROAD

Probably, because it was fully realized beforehand in Japan that Great Britain would decide to reopen the Burma Road the reaction of the Japanese Press has been more moderate than is usual when Japanese wishes are crossed. Much is made of the fact that by the Japanese occupation of the Indo-China province of Tongking it will be possible to dominate the road from the air, while it is apparently the intention of the Japanese command to invade Yunnan, and so cut off Chungking from the outside world so far as that thoroughfare is concerned. But the significance of the British decision is not to be estimated in the light of the supposed diminished value of the Burma Road to Chungking. It is to be assessed in view of all that has happened during the past three years. During that period Great Britain, despite the manner in which Japan was injuring her interests in this part of the world, did everything possible to avoid a worsening of her relations with the Japanese Government. It was a policy which was very widely criticized at various times, though of its wisdom there cannot now be the slightest doubt.

Not the slightest success has attended endeavours to improve a situation which underwent serious deterioration from the very commencement of the China Incident, and though the Japanese made promises galore they were not fulfilled. In fact Great Britain has been doing all the giving, and obtaining nothing in return. Settlements of disputes at Tientsin and Kulangsu, the voluntary closing of the Hongkong route as a means of supplying Chungking, and even compliance with the Japanese request for the closing of the Burma Road has completely failed to secure any quid pro quo. It was apparent all along that the policy of appeasement could not be continued indefinitely, and, when it became known that Japan had thrown her lot in with Italy and Germany, it was clear that the time for the abandonment of that policy had arrived. It is not to be inferred that the Burma Road would not have been reopened if Japan had not taken the step she did, but it is to be assumed as quite certain that no other decision could possibly have been made once she had.

The responsibility for what may now happen must rest fairly and squarely on the shoulders of those at present dominating the Japanese Government. Britain has committed no act by reopening the Burma Road which she was not entitled to do as a neutral in the Sino-Japanese struggle, and the attitude she has adopted is in every way correct. That is emphasized by the disapproval expressed by the United States over the closing of the road, for that nation was interested in the keeping open of a trade artery of which she, also as a neutral, was entitled to avail herself. Japan has, therefore, nothing of which she can legitimately complain, and should the extreme elements in Japan prevail upon their Government to indulge in reprisals of one form or another the guilt will be wholly theirs. But there is not only the question of where the guilt will lie, but of the wisdom of the policy which Japan has shown herself to be following. She has entered into an alliance from which she can expect no benefit, and is in fact committed to pulling the Axis's chestnuts out of the fire in the hope that a victory for them would ensure some recompense.

The manner in which Hitler has honoured his commitments up to the present should surely have been sufficient to put Japan on her guard against surrendering to such blandishments, but German influence in Japan has been such that she has been launched into a perilous enterprise from which success of Great Britain and her allies will ensure there will be no profit whatever. The moderation of Japanese Press comment gives some slight ground for hope that even now the present Government of Japan will reconsider its position. A battle of reprisals is the last thing the Japanese can possibly want. Yet it is certain that should Japan seek to embark upon any such course, she will be effectively answered. There is yet time for more moderate counsels to prevail, still an opportunity for Japan to make such gestures as would assist in improving a very grave situation, but it is Japan and Japan alone which can do it, and those who would hold her back from such an action would do well to remember with Virgil that *Facilis descensus Averno est: . . . sed revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras, hoc opus, hic labor est.*

WHAT PACTS MEAN

It is a symptom of modern international immorality that the section of the world which attaches the greatest importance to pacts or treaties when they are signed is precisely the same section which repudiates them without a tremor. A treaty between two parties is really a solemn pledge or oath to preserve certain conditions or to do certain things. The pledge is not binding for all time, and most treaties contain clauses providing for revision after a fixed period, or clauses which enable one or both parties to denounce the treaty after having given agreed upon notice. There are also conditions under which a treaty may become automatically null and void, when one of the parties has clearly violated its provisions. In this case the violator was in the past condemned at the bar of world opinion; and is still so condemned wherever international honour is upheld. There has come into existence, however, a certain school of statesmen who appear to believe that international honour is a myth derived from the innate priggishness of the human race, and is something to be exploited to the disadvantage of those who believe in it. Of this school the leader is Hitler. His principal disciple is Mussolini. Both have cynically hailed every pact they have entered into as a world-shaking event—as an advance towards a "new order." Yet every pact they have signed has been repudiated the moment they felt like it.

The three most advertised pacts in recent years have been the Anti-Komintern Pact between Germany, Italy, and Japan; the Russo-German pact, which was a clear contradiction of it; and the triple alliance between Germany, Italy, and Japan, which on the surface is a reversal of the Russo-German pact. In the case of the first and the last of these, Germany has, to use a colloquialism, played its partners "for suckers." The signatories of the Anti-Komintern Pact might have been said to have been bound by their common interest to curb the growing power of Soviet Russia. To Germany, Russia stood as a barrier to Hitler's announced programme of expansion towards the south-east. To Italy, Russia was a rival for influence in the Balkans. To Japan, Russia was an ever-present menace from the north. It was to the advantage of each of these Powers to combine to ensure that the most obvious menace to their plans was kept under control. Yet the moment it suited him, Hitler signed the Russo-German treaty which reduced the Anti-Komintern Pact to the importance of a talking point. By this new treaty Hitler showed how little he cared for his friends in the Anti-Komintern Pact. He got very little out of it. He secured the neutrality of the Soviets in the war he was preparing, but at what cost? He lost half of Poland—the half containing the much-coveted oil fields—and the Baltic States. He handed over to the astute and unscupulous dictator of the Kremlin the control of the whole of the eastern Baltic Sea, and later, Bukovina and Bessarabia. He proved that he was prepared to betray Italy and Japan for a paltry gain.

The shock to these countries so badly let down by Hitler lasted just over a year in the case of Japan, and only a few months in the case of Italy. To the detached observer it is amazing that either country could have been so naive as to believe in Hitler's word sufficiently to sign the recent three Power alliance. Italy may have had no choice in the matter, being herself at war and largely dependent upon the leviathan which had swallowed most of Europe. But that Japan, after the first betrayal, was again prepared to put trust in such "heads I win, tails you lose" statesmen, is even more astonishing. In Tokyo, it is admitted, there is a large extremist class which is suffering badly from "grabbing fever," and this ailment has doubtless blinded them to the dangers and unreliability of their new alliance, which is apparently entirely one sided. What can Germany or Italy do to assist Japan in the event that country becomes involved in a war with, say, the United States? At best the two European partners in the Axis can only acquiesce in Japan's plans for a "new order in East Asia," and they do that very reductantly, since they, too, have had their eyes on the rich territories coveted by the Tokyo extremists. The Japanese can be assured that the moment it suits their convenience, Hitler and Mussolini will repudiate their responsibilities under this new alliance, and Japan will be left "holding the bag."

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that a treaty or pact means to the Totalitarians a commitment only so long as they are getting the major benefit out of it. Altruism does not exist in the Totalitarian creed. Honour is something which is left to the spokesmen of the Democracies to prate about—unless it is honour borrowed from blood-soaked battlefields or cities in ruins. But to the Democracies it is something different. It is the foundation of civilization. It is the prime essential of security—not mere physical security and safety of life and limb, but that security which enables the world to live at peace, and nations to prosper and thrive side by side, to the mutual benefit of all.

The Old Familiar Game

No doubt it is necessary to tell the Germans repeatedly that they lie in their official communiqués, though there are many millions of people throughout the world who take that fact for granted, since Hitler has extolled the lie as an instrument not only of war but of statesmanship. Nevertheless it is a surprising departure on the part of the British Air Ministry to reveal details of machines and men shot down in reply to a German claim that some days ago only three German machines had been destroyed, while in fact there were eight. The aeroplanes were described, the names of the men taken prisoner were quoted, and in one case where there was no other evidence the number of an identity disc was given. No better proof of the inveterate lying of the Nazis could possibly be desired, and, while the breaking of stringent rules is something of a novel departure, it serves to give a general insight into the manner in which the German propagandists handle their figures. Eight machines were shot down. The Germans admitted but three. On this one example the enemy appears to divide his own losses by about 2.66 and multiply British losses by the same figure. Nothing is, of course, known of the enemy machines which fall on enemy territory or those which limp home unfit for further use at least until they have been subjected to extensive repairs, and it may readily be assumed that the British claims of damage inflicted upon the German air force still amounts to an understatement of the real facts. That is just as well. It is no part of the British policy to seek victories on paper, and claim them as the real thing. It is not even necessary to do so, for the history of the past two months has clearly proved that the British air force is able to hold the enemy and do it well. And what is more it is being done at a most reasonable cost in men and machines, whereas the enemy has been wasting men with a profligacy completely typical of the Nazi contempt for human life. It may confidently be expected that the Nazis will tell the truth in this war just once, and that is when they are reduced to the very painful experience of asking for that peace which even now they are so desirous of securing. They will have it eventually, and it will be given to them by a country which finds it unnecessary to lie to its own people, or the rest of the world.

Conditions in Rumania

The possibility of a break in Anglo-Rumanian relations is something which has had to be reckoned with ever since Rumania was drawn within the orbit of the Axis, and the infiltration of German troops, ostensibly for the purpose of training the Rumanian army in the German art of war, but really for securing control of the country, must make the position of Britons there more than a little difficult. The news that the British Legation has advised all Britons connected with the Rumanian oil industry to leave the country as soon as possible is ample indication of the way the wind is blowing, and, if there is in the near future a complete break between the two nations, it need cause no surprise whatever. The invasion of Rumania is all part and parcel of the German trend towards the south-east in Europe not only to secure control of the Rumanian oil wells, but also to obtain a jumping off point for further adventures possibly in Asia Minor and perhaps further afield. It is learned that the talk which the British Minister had with the Rumanian Premier was purely negative in results, and did nothing to change the equivocal nature of the Rumanian position. The fact is that Rumania has passed entirely under German domination, and, though the Government and the nation have not yet been deprived of their independence, it is, nevertheless, certain that they are as much subject to Berlin as those other countries which have been reduced by much more brutal methods.

STRAY NOTES

Weihaiwei, Oct. 1.—Spent half of last week on the Island and walked round and round it in the early mornings rather after the manner of a caged animal—for this beautiful little Island called Liu-kung-tao always reminds me of the American who, when told about fox-hunting in England, said, "What? Do they chase the fox round and round the island?": but that is precisely what you do if you want a ten mile spin on our little Island; and in order to get a little variety you cut back and forth through the heavily wooded hillsides. It was just this going back and forth through the pine-clad hillocks which made me conclude that the Island is a spiders' paradise: I had no walking-stick and crashed through sticky webs which festooned me from head to toe....until I cut myself a stick of the Harry Lauder variety and waved it ahead of me to break the webs of the local "drop-and-crawlers": there were green spiders, blue-spotted spiders, brown spiders, big spiders, little spiders, smooth spiders, hairy spiders, short-legged spiders, long-legged spiders .....more varieties of spiders than I have ever seen before. I made better progress with the stick, but just ahead of me a great big bumble-bee went blundering from net to net—crashing through them and using what I am sure was the most terrible bee-language...that is to say, if his reflexes were the equivalent of my human thoughts. And here is the point of my story. During the whole of that progress through the pines I saw only one little bird (a Siberian Bluetail — *Ianthia cyanura*): from the distance I heard the squeaking of Titmice, the alarm cries of migrating Thrushes, the wailing cry of gulls at sea. but never had sight of familiar birds such as Greenfinch and Bunting which should have been at home among these friendly pines: can it be that small birds find it dangerous to navigate among these web-ridden trees and, like the immortal Miss Muffett, have really been frightened away?—E.S.W.

CONCERNING HORSESHOES

Their History and "Good Luck"

It is known that the ancient Greeks and Romans endeavoured to protect the hoofs of their horses and other draught animals by a kind of slipper or boot. Aristotle and Pliny record that such coverings were put upon camels' hoofs in time of war and during long journeys, when unusual demands were made on the animals, writes Lieut.-Col. W. L. Julyan in the "Field." It would seem that the protective covering was not in general use, but added when injury or lameness was detected, or on specially bad ground. These coverings were fastened round the hoof, something in the manner of the lawn shoes used by the pony drawing the mower in modern times.

It was much later that the idea of nailing on metal shoes was thought about. It is recorded that Nero had a chariot drawn by mules with shoes of silver and his wife Poppæa had her team shod in gold. But it is clear this referred to the upper portion and not to that in contact with the ground. Some early Asiatic peoples were in the habit of covering the hoofs of their horses with leather or rope shoes to assist in getting over snow. All the ancient accounts seem to point to the coverings not being in general everyday use, but to be confined to bad travelling conditions or to ceremonial purposes. It is probable that the rapidity with which some of the coverings wore out was partly responsible for this limited use.

Travellers in comparatively recent times have told us that in Japan it was the custom to protect the horses' hoofs with straw bound round. It was not until the nineteenth century that iron nailed-on shoes were introduced there. Historical records on the matter are scanty, but there is an idea that shoeing became more general as the paving of streets and the making of gravel roads extended. It is said, however, that nailed plates were known as far back as the second century B.C. However that may be, there does not seem much mention of them till the ninth century A.D., and they did not become general till the Middle Ages.

Many history books record that William the Conqueror introduced the shoeing of horses into England. We know that he brought farriers with his army, and that he gave the city of Nottingham as a fief to one of his followers—in consideration of paying a certain sum yearly towards shoeing the King's horses. But shoeing in England was known before then, as is abundantly clear from the fact that Welbeck in Nottinghamshire was held before the Conquest by a Saxon tenant—by the service of "shoeing the King's palfrey on all four feet with the King's nails" as often as he should visit his Manor of Mansfield. If by chance he lamed the palfrey in the process, he was to substitute another of equal quality. Examples of Saxon horseshoes have been found in burial mounds in Berkshire.

Association with Folk Lore

Perhaps the most interesting thing in connection with horseshoes is the association with custom and folk lore. The tendering of a shoe or shoes figures largely in old feudal dues. From very early times the shoe seems to have been regarded as an amulet or charm against bad luck. It was used in this way by Christian, Jew, Turk and other peoples.

There was a long controversy in European countries as to whether shoes used as amulets should be in threes, fives or sevens; and whether the triangle, so formed, should have its apex above or below. The majority of people use one shoe only and favour it so placed that "the luck will not run out." But a well-known forge at Cromwell on the Great North Road has brickwork in the form of a shoe, with its points to the ground, built around the entrance.

The cast shoe was valued as a special charm. We find inns with signs "The Three Horseshoes" and, somewhere along the road, we are bound to come across "The Cast Shoe." French museums have a good deal of evidence of the popularity of the horseshoe as a charm. It, of course, took on the very ancient qualities attributed to the crescent. There are some who make fun of these things, but Nelson nailed a horseshoe to the mast of the Victory. The old greeting among countrymen used to be "May the horseshoe never be pulled from your threshold." I must say I like to see an army horseshoe—picked up during the Great War—at the threshold of my study. It is symbolic of so much in agriculture, and with the many changes it remains, and, like the brook, bids fair to go on for ever, unless horses entirely give way to mechanization.

Probably the most historic collection of horseshoes is at Oakham Castle, Rutlandshire. Up to the time of the Conquest the Manor of Oakham had been held by Westminster Abbey—Edward the Confessor having conferred it on his wife with remainder to the newly founded Abbey. William the Conqueror divided it between the Abbey and Henry de Ferrers, his inspector of farriers. In the reign of Henry II, Walkelin de Ferrers built a castle at Oakham, but it was of the moated and fortified manor house type.

All that remains is the banqueting hall, and this has long been used for court and county purposes, but is more famous on account of the unique collection of horseshoes nailed on its walls. The collection is said to have originated from the right of the Lord of the Manor to demand a shoe from every peer visiting his lordship for the first time. Some of the shoes in the collection are actual used specimens, but the majority are symbolic, with the coronets and names of the donors. Many are of enormous size and much decorated. Queen Elizabeth gave a magnificent specimen, and there are a great many others well worth viewing.

IN PARENTHESIS

Head Turned

LIQUOR can do a good job of turning a man's head but a pretty pair of legs can do it with less trouble.

* * *

The Hula

"AND when the stage director asked you to do a hula dance, did you shake your head?"

"No, my hips."

* * *

Food for Thought

MODEL: And did you find it difficult to keep your other models?

Artist: You bet. Apples, oranges and bananas never last long.

* * *

From Tsingtao

THE reason a girl becomes tanned on the beach is because the sun loves to do things up brown.

Some girls are like the ocean. They're never quiet, they may look green, but they can get rough at times.

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Pacific Air, Naval Bases Vital Necessity For U.S.

American Naval Critic Wants Use of British Islands By United States; Air Power of Vast Importance

In event the United States should be drawn into a war in the Far East, she would need island bases in the Pacific from which aeroplanes would protect the fleet and perform patrol duties, Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., Retired, asserts in the following dispatch. He believes aeroplanes will play a major role in any conflict in the Pacific and suggests that air bases, similar to those which have been offered in the Atlantic, might be obtained from Great Britain.

New York, Oct. 10.

WHAT may be called the naval base frontier of United States sea power in the Pacific today extends roughly from Dutch Harbour, Unalaska Island, Alaska, to Oahu Island in the Hawaiian group and thence to Pago Pago on the island of Tutuila in Samoa—a distance of approximately 4,260 miles.

The fleet base at Dutch Harbour is under construction. The base at Pearl Harbour, Oahu, Hawaii is completed and is being used by the fleet. There is no base for the fleet in Pago Pago, Samoa. That harbour is too small for anything but submarines and seaplanes.

Should it be necessary to send our fleet to the Orient, a number of routes would be available. The fleet might advance by the northern route from Seattle via Dutch Harbour and Attu Islands to Manila. From Seattle via Dutch Harbour to Manila would be 6,680 miles. Stopping at Attu Island, the distance would be slightly longer. Such an advance would carry the fleet close to Japan's bases in her main islands and through the Japanese island groups, Nanpo Shoto and Nansei Shoto and Formosa, where Japan has numerous advance bases for her warships. This would not be a healthy voyage, if we were at war, for our fleet would be encumbered with a large train of supply and repair ships. During a large part of the voyage it would be subject to attack by Japanese submarines and air forces. It might even be attacked by Japan's main fleet and air forces at a time and location most disadvantageous to our fleet with a valuable train of a hundred or more vessels to guard.

Difficult Middle Route

There is also a middle route into the Orient from the Hawaiian Islands via Guam to Manila. This distance is about 5,000 miles. This route would carry the fleet through the Marshall, Caroline and Marianas islands owned by Japan. These islands are a formidable barrier. We know that some of these islands such as Jaluit, Ponape and Saipan are prepared naval positions for submarines and sea planes. Jaluit in the Marshall Islands is the nearest to Oahu, from where our fleet would start, being 2,100 miles distant. The island of Saipan is only a little more than 100 miles from Guam. This route would be safe and available if Guam were a first class base for the fleet.

There is a proposed southern route much longer, but beyond the striking power of the Japanese Navy except by submarines and long range planes. This route leads from Oahu via the Phoenix and Ellice groups of islands owned by Great Britain. The route, roughly, passes through the above mentioned islands, the New Hebrides Islands, the Solomon Islands, also British, through Torres Straits at the north end of Australia, across the Arafoera Sea, up through Banda Straits west of the island of Ceram, owned by Holland, hence through the Molukka Passage into the Philippine Archipelago to Manila, a total distance of 6,730 miles.

Safer Course

This route is more than 2,000 miles longer than that via Guam, but would be practically immune to Japanese interference. The fleet on this route would pass through or near islands owned by friendly nations and could be supplied with fuel and other necessities anywhere en route. The fleet would require 16 steaming days outside of the days required for refuelling or repairing of fleet units.

The vast area of islands, almost all of them owned by Great Britain and Holland, are most important for air bases to enable squadrons of our sea planes, either to accompany the fleet or to fly from the United States to the Orient to take part in a naval war in that area in conjunction with the fleet.

Great Britain has offered the United States British islands for bases in the Atlantic to defend our hemisphere from European dictators.

Islands from Britain

We might also consider obtaining island bases from Great Britain in the Pacific Ocean to give mobility to our air forces, should the United States be drawn into war in the Far East. The area of the South Pacific from the 140th meridian of longitude to Australia and Asia some day will be controlled almost entirely by air forces. Warships will yet be useful but the enormous speed of planes and the destruction they can accomplish makes that weapon a most necessary one in fighting a war in the vast area of the Far East.

A northern route for planes to reach the Orient via Sitka, Kodiak and Attu, to attack Japanese bases is yet more difficult, if not impossible. From Attu, our farthest western air base, it is 2,400 flying miles to the inland sea in Japan. Our war effort would be started from Hawaii. In time of war it would be most unsafe to use the Midway, Wake, Guam, Manila route used by Pacific airways. The airline distances along this route are: Oahu to Midway, 1,230 miles; Midway to Wake, 1,110 miles; Wake to Guam, 1,320 miles; Guam to Manila, 1,470 miles. A total of 5,130 miles.

Air Power Vital

If we can obtain air bases from Great Britain, let us consider another air route to Manila, which will not pass through areas air controlled by Japan. The first air base on this route from Oahu would be at Canton Island in the Phoenix group, 1,680 miles, then Pago Pago, 720 miles, then to an island in the New Hebrides, 1,230 miles. The route to Manila from the New Hebrides then will lead to New Guinea, 1,200 miles, to the Island of Ceram, 1,200 miles, to Manila, 1,200 miles. The total distance by this route would be 7,230 miles, or 2,370 miles farther than the direct route through Guam.

In the next war, as it is in this, air power will perform a major role. The United States is in a better position than any other nation in the world to have a superior air force. The Pacific is a wide ocean and difficult to control by even the fastest surface warships.

Planes will cut down the time of passage between locations almost to one-twentieth of a warship's time. It requires a fleet more than three days to go a distance of 1,200 miles that can be covered by a seaplane in four hours. It seems plain that the Pacific Ocean, especially in its eastern part, will be a happy hunting ground for these vast weapons of destruction, and as our vital interests ever will be in the Pacific, we cannot allow the grass to grow under our feet.—United Press.

Willkie Asks for The Truth

Accuses Pres. Roosevelt Of Secret Understanding For Entering War

Touring New England With Wendell Willkie, Oct. 10.

Mr. Wendell Willkie, Republican Presidential candidate, started a campaign tour of New England yesterday following a speech in New York City during which he declared that if he is elected, "This country won't go to war until the people say they want to go to war."

He said the New Deal had not told the people the truth and asked that President Roosevelt tell the nation "whether there are any international understandings for American entry into the war that the people of the United States do not now know of."

"What are the international understandings regarding American participation in the events of Europe and Asia at the present time?" Mr. Willkie asked.

Earlier Mr. Willkie said in a nationwide radio broadcast that in "no circumstances would I attempt to appease the dictators."

"We cannot compromise with aggression, religious and racial persecution and the destruction of human life and liberty," he said. "Europe today proves that appeasement is not a successful means of assuring peace."

Mr. Willkie said he favoured giving Britain the greatest possible American aid short of actual American participation in war.—United Press.

Famous French Composer Was Killed in Action

M. Maurice Jaubert Showed Bravery at the Meuse

Nice, Oct. 9.

Of interest to music-lovers throughout the world is the report received here for the first time today of the death of M. Maurice Jaubert, well-known French composer, who was killed in action during the recent hostilities.

A captain in a sapper regiment, Jaubert was shot through the heart near Baccapat last June just after he had supervised the blowing up of the last bridge across the Meuse in the region, thus enabling several French units to escape to safety.

Son of a prominent barrister, Jaubert followed his father's career and was the youngest barrister in France.

He later decided to give us his practice and to devote his life to music.

He composed the musical score of the well-known play "The War of Troy Will Not Take Place," which ran for several seasons in Paris.

Jaubert also composed the music for a number of films, among the best being "The 14th of July," "The Day Is Dawning" and especially "Carnet de Bal," a musical picture containing several waltzes which gained world-wide acclaim.

Shortly after the war broke out, he composed a number of short songs which he grouped under the name of "Psalms."—Havas.

Full Report of Fifth Column in U.S.

All Details Given President After Long Investigation

Orange, Texas, Oct. 10.

Mr. Martin Dies, head of the Congressional Committee Investigating un-American activities in the United States, announced last night that he had forwarded to President Roosevelt full and sufficient documentary evidence to expose the complete details of the Fifth Column in the United States."

Mr. Dies said a copy of his committee's report also had been sent to the State Department. He said only the President could divulge the details of the committee's report which was written after months of investigation.

Mr. Dies would make no comment on the report of one newspaper columnist who alleged the evidence was "so explosive that its publication might lead to a complete rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany."

"I am resolved to say nothing which might complicate this nation's foreign relations," Mr. Dies said.—United Press.

Dakar Defenders Decorated

Vichy, Oct. 9.

Two high French naval officers, who took part in the defence of Dakar, have been promoted in the ranks of the Legion of Honour. The officers are Vice-Admiral Emile Lacroix, who arrived in Dakar shortly before the British attack, and Rear-Admiral Landriau, Commander of the naval forces in French Equatorial Africa. Vice-Admiral Lacroix was promoted to the rank of Grand-Officer, while Rear-Admiral Landriau was raised to the rank of Commander.—Havas.

War Would Cripple Japan's Economy

Experts Analyze Feeble Position; Tokyo Must See Foolhardiness of Battle

London, Oct. 10.

An almost desperate economic situation is thought likely, in authoritative London circles, to confront Japan if she is so unfortunate as to find herself forced into a war against the democracies.

Inconvenient as various United States measures hitherto directed at Japan's economy may have been they would be trifling compared to a full-blooded economic war which both Britain and the United States would be in a position to wage if necessary.

Japan is notoriously short of foreign exchange while maintenance of her existing stock position is realized to be entirely dependent upon her ability to maintain her export trade to various centres at present friendly towards her, and which in the event of war with such centres would certainly become closed to her.

The question is asked what would happen to the important Japanese silk export trade if the United States and other markets were unavailable, while the equally important Japanese cotton piece goods trade is known to depend largely on the good will of the British Empire market and willingness of India and the United States to send Japan shipments of cotton.

Vulnerable Position

Outbreak of war would certainly make it impossible for Japan to acquire copper from Canada or the United States controlled mines. Japan's position is thus vulnerable from both importing and exporting angles. In any case the fact that since the outbreak of the war no shipments of nickel, cobalt or tungsten have reached Japan from British sources is viewed in authoritative circles as a possible indication of how Japan might fare in the event of an extension of such a procedure.

At the same time it can be stated that no ferrous alloys or other such commodities needed in the British war effort have reached Japan for a long time. Japanese imports of iron ore from India are continuing at present and their essential nature to Japan's war economy is fully appreciated.

However Japan is receiving only about half of her normal jute imports from India. Considering all circumstances it is regarded as almost inconceivable that Japan, realizing the situation in which she would inevitably find herself if engaged in war with Britain or the United States, could be so ill-advised as to take such action.—Reuter.

Colonial Development Scheme Going Ahead

Educational, and Social Services Advanced

London, Oct. 10.

Britain's colonial development scheme is to go ahead despite preoccupations created by the war. Educational and social services in the colonies are still being developed and experts from the Ministry of Labour are being sent out to ensure the benefit of orderly development of trade unionism to colonial workers.

All that stands in the way of a 100 per cent. implementation of the recent far-seeing act will be the absence of trained personnel, material diverted for war purposes and lack of shipping.

At the same the colonies are making a great contribution to the war effort in the economic field, aided by loss of European markets. Finding of alternative markets, with added complications arising from the British agreement to purchase all available commodities from free French colonies, is being closely studied in conjuction with the United States, and South American countries are likely to be consulted.—Reuter.

Willkie Supporters Give Grounds for Confidence

Dunn Poll's Accuracy Said Already Proven

New York, Oct. 10.

The Republican National Committee last night predicted a victory for Mr. Wendell Willkie, Republican candidate, in the Presidential elections next month.

The Republican committee based its prediction on the results of the "Dunn Poll," the accuracy of which was said to have been demonstrated in the 1936 and 1938 elections.

According to this poll, Mr. Willkie will have a minimum of 334 electoral votes, sufficient to elect him.

Mr. Rogers C. Dunn, compiler of the Dunn Poll, said he had used a formula which included the calculation of four Democratic votes for each Works Progress Administration job.—United Press.

U.S. Bill to Prevent Excess Profits

New York, Oct. 10.

President Roosevelt signed excess profits legislation which will be a barrier against profiteering on military contracts. The measure at the same time is designed to encourage defence enterprises.—Reuter.

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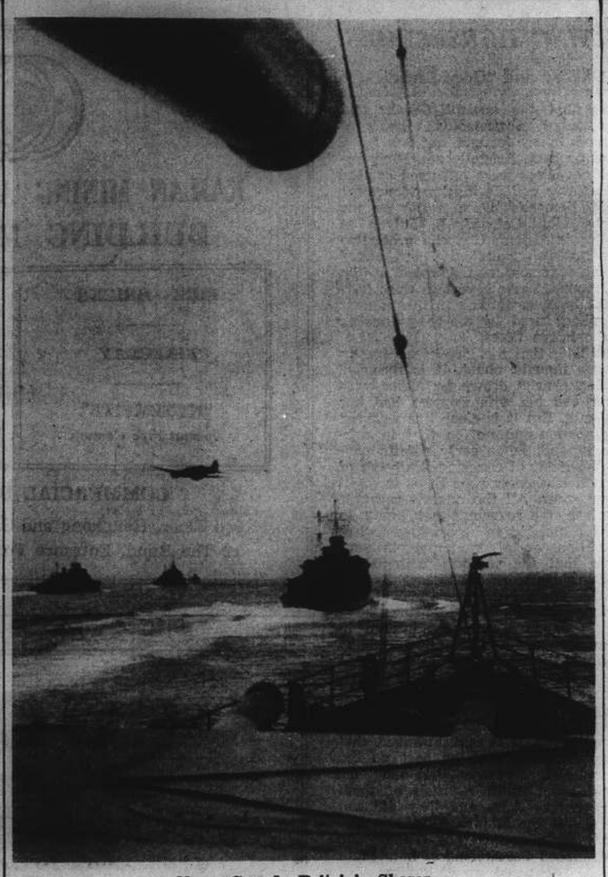

Navy Guards Britain's Shores

Before he invades Britain, Hitler must remove the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. These two forces now constitute Britain's first line of defence, and this new picture illustrates the co-operative work between warships and aircraft.

Gloomy Future for France Foreseen

Petain Tells of Battle Against Alcoholism And Unemployment

Vichy, Oct. 10.

The character of the new regime was defined in a broadcast by Marshal Philippe Petain, head of the French State, last night. He said the new regime was national in foreign policy, hierarchical in internal policy and controlled in economy.

If the Government had recently been silent, proceeded the Marshal, it had been working. Three million refugees and 2,000,000 demobilised soldiers returned to their homes. Most of the bridges destroyed by the war had been made usable. Transport had been almost totally restored. In less than six weeks, an immense legislative task had been accomplished, including the revision of naturalisation, dissolution of secret societies, search for those responsible for the national disaster and fight against alcoholism.

Marshal Petain foreshadowed a new law to regulate relations between capital and labour and an educational reform and then turned to the future, which he described as gloomy.

An agreement on the fate of war prisoners was one of the principal objects of his attention. Regarding unemployment, he declared that extensive public works had been agreed upon and large credits had been granted to ensure work for thousands and an increase in the productive capacity of the country.

Indicating the broad lines on which the reconstruction of France would be achieved, Marshal Petain concluded: "The public must be closely associated with this work of reconstruction, for no recovery can be permanent without its co-operation. Recovery can, only be achieved in an atmosphere of confidence and faith. The soul of France, so misunderstood in the past, will rediscover the beauty of its origin in the promise of its awakening."—Reuter.

U.S. Officials Asked To Aid Evacuation

Shipping Needs to be Ascertained

Washington, Oct. 10.

American consular authorities in China must first ascertain local shipping needs for the evacuation of American nationals, the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull declared yesterday, replying to the question of whether the State Department was considering the reported telegraphic appeal of the American Association of Shanghai for the despatch of more ships.

The Secretary of State told the press conference that the matter would be given full and prompt consideration as soon as reports were received from the consular authorities.

Mr. Hull described the decision of the Post Office to discontinue routing any European mails via the Far East as an administrative matter based upon a consideration of world conditions.—Domei.

Political Situation in India at Present

Mr. Amery Makes Statement In House of Commons

London, Oct. 10.

Asked in the House of Commons about the political situation in India, Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India and Burma, replied that as the House would be aware, both the Congress Party and the Moslem League had made public statements expressing, though for very different reasons, their inability to participate in the proposed expansion of the Governor-General's Executive Council or in the proposed All-India War Advisory Council.

He added, "I have, at present, no further statement to make on the situation."—British Official Wireless.

British Seize French Paintings of Value

Believed Being Exported By German Agents

London, Oct. 10.

Five hundred French paintings and drawings worth several hundred thousand pounds, dispatched from Lisbon to the United States by a man suspected of being a German agent, have been seized by the British at Bermuda, according to a report from New York. The paintings and drawings are being held as enemy exports. They include works of Renoir, Cezanne, Gauguin, Degas, Monet, Manet and Picasso.—Reuter.

Anti-Opium Law in North China

Peiping, Oct. 9.

Following the creation of the North China Opium Administration on October 1, a new anti-opium law has been promulgated. The law contains 24 articles and strictly prohibits opium smoking. Only those persons over 50 years of age will be permitted to smoke opium. Violators of the law will be liable to fines of from $100 to $5,000 and to prison terms ranging from several months to 5 years.—Havas.

Good News Or Bad?

Good news will seem even better, bad news not so bad, if you are able to face the world with a smile. But it isn't easy to be cheerful if you are liverish, bilious and generally out-of-sorts.

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Friendly Relations with Iceland Reported

Mutual Cooperation with British Forces

London, Oct. 10.

Information reaching London throws into sharp relief the contrast between feeling in enemy-occupied territory and that in British-occupied Iceland, where friendly mutual co-operation is the rule.

The Icelandic Government has played a large part in this. Fortunately this Government was formed six months before by a coalition of Conservative, Progressive and Socialist Parties. It is supported by 46 of the 49 members of the Althing.

Further contrast is that sale of petrol is not restricted in Iceland. The British Army obtains potatoes from Britain so it is not a drain on the Icelandic crop, which this year is poor owing to bad weather.

On the other hand British troops afford a new market for part of the products in Iceland which had to be exported—for instance meat and fish Moreover the soldiers purchase all goods at market prices and for Icelandic currency at the normal rate.—British Official Wireless.

Serious Accusations Against Bridges

Said to Have Tried to Sabotage Battleship

Washington, Oct. 10.

Mr. C. Arthur Anderson, Democratic Representative of Missouri, told the House of Representatives yesterday that Mr. Harry Bridges, alien west coast labour leader, had plotted to sabotage the U.S.S. Pennsylvania while the battleship was passing through the Panama Canal.

He also charged Bridges with conspiring to murder Mr. Joseph Ryan, president of the International Long-shoremen's association.—United Press.

Buddhist Scholar Going to India

Chungking, Oct. 10.

Mr. Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan and a prominent Buddhist scholar, is leaving about the middle of this month for a good will visit to India and Burma, according to a Chinese press report. The Sino-Burmese and Sino-Indian Cultural Relations Associations are planning to give a farewell reception in his honour.—Reuter.

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British Permit Italian Adm. to Return Home

New York, Oct. 10.

An Italian Admiral is to be permitted to pass through British control to Italy. This is Admiral Cantus, Italian Commissioner at the World's Fair. Together with ten members of his staff, he has been granted a safe passage, according to a Washington dispatch.

It is pointed out that this is an act of courtesy towards the United States, Admiral Cantus' presence in America being due to an American invitation extended before Italy entered the war, and other applicants for similar treatment are likely to be regarded with "a very cold eye."—Reuter.

Japanese Ship Cancels Foreign Bookings

Lisbon, Oct. 9.

The Japanese shipping company which owns the vessel Huruni Maru, which is scheduled to enter Lisbon today on her way to the Far East, has cancelled all passages for foreigners intending to leave on the ship.

The company explained that all accommodation on the vessel would be filled by Japanese returning to their home country from the European war zone.—Havas.

Wrecks at Marseilles Being Salvaged

Cargo in French, British Ships to Be Recovered

Marseilles, Oct. 9.

Salvage operations on several wrecks in Marseilles harbour have been proceeding for some time according to orders received from the French authorities here.

It may be recalled that a few days before the armistice was signed between France and Germany, the German air force subjected Marseilles to a severe bombing.

On that day, two large vessels were in port, these being the French steamer Chellah, transformed into an auxiliary cruiser, and the British freighter Oxford. The Chellah was struck by a large bomb and soon became a blazing wreck.

Despite the fact that the ship was filled with explosives, five French tugs speedily towed her out of the harbour, where she was sunk by several shells.

The Oxford, which was carrying a cargo of tinned bully beef and cotton bales, was also struck by a bomb and sank several hours later.

Divers have been sent down to inspect the wreck of the Oxford, and have reported that a number of bales of cotton have received no other damage than their immersion in salt water. These bales, which can be used, have been brought up.

The authorities here were not able to state whether the hulks of the Chellah, which at one time plied between France and North Africa, and the Oxford can be salvaged.—Havas.

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Tientsin Traders Sorely Tried

Fur Merchants May Come To Shanghai to Avoid Ceaseless Trouble

Tientsin, Oct. 10.

Already sorely tried by events of the past year—which included the blockade of the concessions and the devastating flood—Tientsin's foreign and Chinese populations now face new trials as a fresh period of uncertainty begins.

Factors contributing to new tribulations in North China's main port are: the newly announced regulations governing transportation and examination of raw materials for light industry, the currency question, necessity to secure permits for importing merchandise from abroad including Shanghai, restrictions on North China livestock, and transfer of the telephone administration to the Mayor of Greater Tientsin. There is a variety of lesser issues clouding the picture.

At present the situation is still not clarified, but it is generally believed a complete shut-out of the local fur export trade will result, with the consequences that some 500 foreign fur merchants, their employees and families might be migrating to Shanghai.

In the meantime, it is understood the local Fur Exporters and Importers Association is running in circles. Perhaps the extent of the entire issue can better be appreciated when it is recalled that the fur export trade has been quoted as high as U.S.$10,000,000 a year from North China.

Unexpected Change

Perhaps one of the most unexpected changes occurred in the matter of currency with the advent of the present month. Formerly Chinese national currency held sway in North China. Later, the new F.R.B. currency, (Federal Reserve Bank) was introduced and the foreign exchange commenced to drop. The F.R.B. was not generally accepted for a while and was quoted at 35 per cent. below national currency. Later the rate evened out and for a while there was only minor fluctuation.

The concessions struck to national currency, and the currency question was one of the main issues in the talks in Tokio on Tientsin. Agreement was finally reached that both currency systems would be acceptable in the British Concession. Comparatively recently there was a difference of about 5 per cent. between the two currencies, with the F.R.B. notes enjoying the higher levels. This was explained by the fact that all goods had to come from the native city, through the Customs, or from Japan, in each of which instances F.R.B. was the only regular and acceptable tender.

In the British Concession, however, national currency was acceptable without question, and a dollar was accepted for its face value by the British Municipal Council. On Oct. 1, the public opened the morning papers to read the following municipal notification:

"The public is hereby notified that as from Oct. 1, 1940, the Council will require payment of all accounts due to the municipality in local dollars of the highest value at the time payment is made."

Although it would hardly be just to say that this was the sole factor causing the panic which prevailed on the market that day, it would probably be fair to say that it was a contributing factor. At any rate, the national currency promptly dived to 79 and the panic caused the Hongkong Banking Corporation to suspend transactions in F.R.B. for a brief while, especially as everybody was dislodging national currency and no cover was available. Shop-keepers quoted their prices in F.R.B. notes, and reluctantly accepted national currency at prevailing rates. Curiously enough, the national currency dollar, with all the backing that it is presumed to have behind it, continues to be quoted at about 3½d., while the F.R.B. dollar is now worth approximately 4½d., despite its apparent lack of actual cover.

Rigid Control

Whether this is the beginning of the end of the circulation of National currency in North China is still an open issue, but there is certainly little cause for believing, at present, that National currency will be preferable to F.R.B. notes, which are the only tender accepted in post offices, Customs, and in all areas outside the British Concession.

Import and Export trade from North China is controlled rigidly by permits. These are not easily obtained, and merchants are beginning to grow pessimistic about the prospects of future trade.

Typewriter importers are reluctant to sell their wares without first being assured of replacement permits, while wine and spirit merchant appear to be selling out their stocks as a preliminary to winding up their affairs.

On the final day of last month the American Radio Service came in for attention from the authorities and a raid resulted in the French Concession, where the French Police and Japanese gendarmes confiscated transmitting apparatus and four Chinese operators. The American Consulate issued a warrant permitting the authorities to conduct the search. The authorities were not armed with the warrant when they arrived on the premises, but they obtained it when Mr. Nichols demanded a warrant. The matter occupied the better part of a whole day and caused the American Radio Service temporarily to curtail service.

The A.R.S. had previously been advised to leave the British Concession, and was apparently functioning in the French Concession without a license—which the authorities are hardly likely to grant in the prevailing circumstances. Nevertheless, the American Radio Service continues to function, though hunted and chased from one place to another. And in face of all their difficulties, they manage to get messages through to Shanghai in one quarter of the time that the telegraph company requires.

New regulations are enforced limiting the exportation or transfer of livestock from North China, the Japanese military authorities announced.

But the fur exporters are not here for the purpose of selling the goods on the spot. At present fur heads the list of exports from North China in value. Considerable quantities of cargo, involving almost three-quarters of a million dollars (U.S. currency), have been purchased by the exporters in the interior and are due for shipment to Tientsin prior to their export to America.—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

The freighter ss. **Needwood**, chartered by the Toa Kaiun Kaisya Line, entered port yesterday from Tientsin, calling on the way at Chefoo and Tsingtao. She docked at the M.B.K. Upper Wharf in Pootung. The Needwood is due to sail on her return voyage to the North on Monday, after completing loading.

* * *

The Toa Kaiun Kaisya Line's ss. **Nagasaki Maru** is due to arrive in port this afternoon at about 3 o'clock, docking alongside the company's Yangtszepoo Wharf. The express liner comes to Shanghai direct from Nagasaki. She will leave port again for Japan tomorrow morning at 8.30 carrying mail and passengers.

* * *

The ss. **Myoken Maru**, owned and operated by the Toa K.K. Company, entered harbour yesterday from the Japan ports, one day behind schedule. She docked at the company's Hongkew Wharf, where she is discharging a shipment of general cargo. The freighter will leave Shanghai again on October 15, when she sails on her return voyage to Yokohama, via Osaka and Nagoya.

* * *

The American freighter ss. **Dona Aurora**, which arrived in port on Wednesday from New York, is due to sail again this morning on her return trip to the U.S.A. On the way the Dona Aurora will call at Hongkong, Manila and the Panama Canal. She has been tied up at Holt's Wharf in Pootung to discharge a quantity of cargo. The freighter is owned by the De La Rama Line.

* * *

The fast freighter ss. **Tokiwa Maru**, operated by the N.Y.K. Line, is not due to arrive in Shanghai until October 14, according to the latest local information. She was originally scheduled to make port yesterday. The cargo boat comes here from Yokohama, by way of Osaka, Kobe, Moji and Sakito, with a shipment of general cargo. When she leaves port she will sail for India.

* * *

Coming from Tsingtao and Dairen, the ss. **Tsingtao Maru**, express liner of the D.K.K. Line, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, docking at the company's Whangpoo Wharf. She is due to leave Shanghai again tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock on her return trip to the northern ports. Ordinary mail will be closed at the Post Office at 7.15 a.m. tomorrow.

* * *

The ss. **Sea Witch**, fast freighter of the American Pioneer Line, which arrived in Shanghai on Wednesday, is due to sail from the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's Pootung Wharf early this morning, after discharging about 3,500 tons of cargo. The Sea Witch sailed for Shanghai from New York, via Baltimore, Panama and Manila. Her destination is Manila. The vessel is operated by the American President Line.

* * *

The ss. **President Garfield**, round-the-world liner of the American President line, is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday, from the U.S.A., staying in port for 24 hours, after which she will sail for Hongkong and Manila. She comes here from New York, via Havana, Christobal, Balboa, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu and Kobe, and will tie up at the midstream buoys. Passengers will be brought to the Customs Jetty by tender.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York		From Manila	
P G'field	29/8 13/10	Nitta M	8/10 13/10
From Los Angeles		**From Yokohama**	
Vasaholm	— 26/10	Ta'ta M	13/10 17/10
P C'lidge	30/9 22/10		
Dona Nati	— 28/10	**From Kobe**	
K'kura M	25/9 8/11	P G'field	11/10 13/10
From Seattle		H'kawa M	— 15/10
W Cuseta	30/9 27/10	Taiyo M	15/10 17/10
From Honolulu		**From Nagasaki**	
P Garfield	27/9 14/10	S'hai M	12/10 13/10
P C'lidge	9/10 22/10		
K'kura M	3/10 8/11		

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen		From Hongkong	
Hoten M	11/10 13/10	Nitta M	11/10 13/10

Vessels Discharging

TALTHYBIUS. From Vancouver arrived on October 9 and is discharging her cargo at Holt's Wharf, Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" are further requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. Damaged cargo will be examined in the presence of a Customs Officer on Tuesday October 15, at 9.30 a.m. Claims must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival. No insurance effected. Butterfield & Swire, Agents. 12-10

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Haitung	Keelung	T.K.K.
Hakka M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Dah Hsing
Nagasaki M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Tsingtao M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Hsingtai M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Tsengyuan	Tsingtao	Showa S.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
E. Livanos	Gre.	Dodwell
Kinai M.	Jap.	O.S.K.
U.S.S. Isabel	Am.	—
U.S.S. Luzon	Am.	—
Yasukuni M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Heini	Ger.	G.F.E.
Dairen M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Tangshan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Dona Aurora	Am.	De La Rama

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Augusta	Am.	Cr.	B.N.B.
Guam	Am.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	It.	Gbt.	1-2 B
Lepanto	It.	Gbt.	1-2 B

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

Orient-California Line
via Honolulu
NITTA MARU ..... Oct. 14
TATUTA MARU ..... Oct. 24
YAWATA MARU .... Nov. 7
KAMAKURA MARU .. Nov. 18
ASAMA MARU .... Nov. 24

Orient-Seattle Line
via Vancouver
From Kobe
HEIAN MARU ..... Oct. 16
HEKAWA MARU .... Oct. 29
HIE MARU ..... Nov. 12

Orient-New York Line
via Los Angeles and Panama
SANUKI MARU ..... Oct. 12
SADO MARU ..... Oct. 27

Japan-Australia Line
via Hongkong and Manila
From Nagasaki
KITANO MARU ..... Oct. 25

European Mail Line
For Liverpool via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Durban, Cape Town and Lisbon.
SUWA MARU ..... Dec. 1
Beyond Bombay Suspended

Japan-Bombay Line
Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Kundla and Karachi
HARUNA MARU .... Oct. 24

Orient-South America Line
West coast ports via San Francisco from Kobe
YASUKUNI MARU .. Oct. 28

Shanghai-Kobe-Yokohama Line
YASUKUNI MARU .. Oct. 16
ANYO MARU ..... Oct. 12
NITTA MARU ..... Oct. 14
TATUTA MARU ..... Oct. 24

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TŌA K. K.

Nagasaki Express Service

	Arrival	Departure (Shanghai Time)
NAGASAKI MARU	Oct. 10 ..... (Wayside Wharf)	Oct. 11 at 8.30 a.m. (Wayside Wharf)
SHANGHAI MARU	Oct. 13	Oct. 14 at 8.30 a.m.
NAGASAKI MARU	Oct. 15	Oct. 16 at 8.30 a.m.
SHANGHAI MARU	Oct. 18	Oct. 19 at 8.30 a.m.

Kobe Express Service

		Departure (Shanghai Time)
TAIYO MARU	Oct. 18 ..... (Wayside Wharf)	Oct. 21 at 7 a.m. (Wayside Wharf)
TAIYO MARU	Oct. 30	Nov. 2

For passage apply to the ticket office of Toa Kaiun Kaisya at Astor House Hotel, Telephones 42350, 44064

TOA KAIUN KAISYA
5 The Bund Telephone 19600

Vessels Sailing

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SOUTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

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YALOU, LAOS, are due in Shanghai KINDIA from Saigon between October 16 and 20 will sail from Shanghai to Haiphong and Saigon between October 18 and 22.

D'ARTAGNAN is due here from Manila on or about October 28. She will leave Shanghai for Kobe on or about October 31 and will leave Shanghai for Manila and Saigon on or about November 8.

AMERICA

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The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

For Liverpool		**For Hongkong**	
Suwa M	7/12	Tatuta M	18/10
For Bombay		Kamakura M	9/11
Haruna M	24/10	**For Kobe**	
For New York		Anyo M	12/10
Dona Aurora	11/10	Nitta M	14/10
Sanuki M	12/10	Taiyo M	21/10
Sea Witch	12/10	Tatuta M	24/10
P Garfield	14/10		
Nitta M	14/10	**For Nagasaki**	
Hirokawa M	16/10	Nagasaki M	11/10
Sagoland	20/10	Shanghai M	14/10
Tatuta M	24/10		
Hokkai M	26/10	**For Dairen**	
Sado M	27/10	Tsingtao M	12/10
Dona Nati	31/10	Hoten M	15/10
Yawata M	7/11	Dairen M	18/10
For Manila		Tsingtao M	20/10
P Garfield	14/10		
West Cuseta	29/10		

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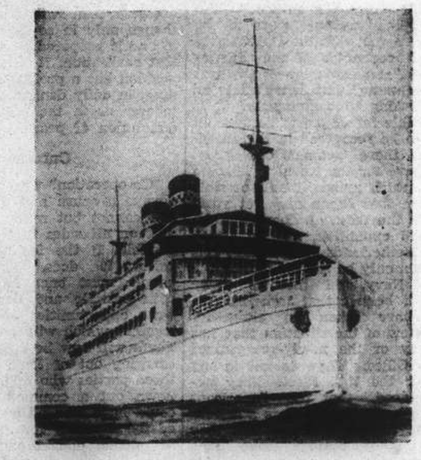

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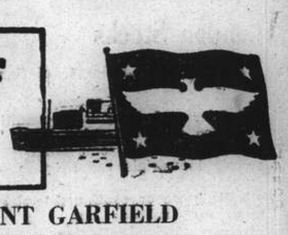

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KURAMA MARU ..... Nov. 4
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AFRICA MARU ..... Oct. 29
MONTEVIDEO MARU ... Nov. 26

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CANBERRA MARU ..... Oct. 31
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HAVRE MARU ..... Oct. 24
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BANGKOK MARU ..... Nov. 29

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ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Oct. 10	Oct. 12 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Oct. 13	Oct. 15 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Oct. 16	Oct. 18 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Oct. 18	Oct. 20 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Oct. 21	Oct. 23 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Oct. 24	Oct. 26 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Oct. 27	Oct. 29 at 9 a.m.

DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)
ss. MANZYU MARU ..... Departure: Oct. 16 at 11 a.m.
ss. CHOHEI MARU ..... " Oct. 18 at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN-LINE (Freight only)
ss. HAKKA MARU ..... Oct. 12
ss. KOGA MARU ..... Oct. 16

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

London Stocks

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

London, Oct. 9.

Quieter and irregular conditions prevailed on the London Stock Exchange today, with some profit-taking among industrials reducing recent gains.

Rails, however, continued to strengthen, and rubbers and oils were firmly maintained.—Reuter.

	Oct. 8	9
U.K. LOANS		
3½% War Loan, (Red.)	£101⅛	101⅛
3% Defence Loan	101⅛	101⅛
CHINESE LOANS		
4½% Gold Loan, 1898	30	30
4½% Anglo French Loan	35	35
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	12	12
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	18	18
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	8	8
5% Honan Rly., 1905	10	10
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	12	12
5% „ „ (Ger. Is.)	10	10
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	8	8
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	12	12
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	8	8
5% „ „ G.	8	8
5% „ „ (Supl. Loan) B.	8	8
5% „ „ (Supl. Loan) G.	8	8
5% Canton Kowloon Rly.	6	6
5% Chinese Imp. Rly.	41	41
JAPANESE BONDS		
6% Sterling Loan, 1924	20	19
BANKS AND INSURANCE		
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	7	7
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	64	64
„ „ „ (Col. Reg.)	74 N	74 N
Mercantile Bank of India	10¾	10¾
National Bank of India	24½	24½
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	20	20
COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIALS		
Bristol Aeroplane	9/9	9/6
B'tish American Tobacco	85/-	83/1½
Dunlop Rubber	30/3	30/-
Imp. Chem. Industries	27/9	27/3
United Steel	18/7½	18/7½
Woolworths	58/6	57/3
MINES		
Chinese Eng. & Min.	14/-	14/-
Chosen Corp.	4/-	4/-
Marsman Investments	8/9	7/6
Pekin Syndicate	2/-	2/-
Sub-Nigel	160/-	157/6
Western Holdings	10/-	9/-
MISCELLANEOUS		
Great Western Rly.	31	31¼
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	13/9	13/9
London, Midland & Scot.	12¼	12¼
S'hai Elec. Construction	15/-	15/-
S'hai Waterworks "A"	13¼	13¼
Shell Transport & Trad.	36/3	36/3

U. S. Commodities

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

New York, Oct. 9.

The cotton market early declined on liquidation, more favourable weather reports and spot houses selling. Later, profit-taking and some speculative selling further depressed prices. Finally, the market closed quiet on the steadiness of spots, with quotations ranging from 2 to 5 points down.

Prices in the rubber market today advanced on trade buying, shorts covering, bullish political developments and fears of possible interference with Far Eastern shipments. At the close, gains of 13 to 15 points were recorded.

Wheat futures in Chicago today moderately advanced on some mill and speculative buying, shorts covering and bullish political news. At the final bell, quotations ranged from unchanged to ¼ cent. up.

New York Cotton			New York Rubber		
Oct.	9.60-60	—02			
Dec.	9.55-56	—04	Dec.	20.00-00	+14
Jan.	9.51 N.	—05	Jan.	19.90 B	+13
Mar.	9.52-52	—03	Mar.	19.75 B	+15
May	9.43-43	—04	May	19.63 B	+15
July	9.23-23	—04			

N. Y. Sugar No. 3			N. Y. Sugar No. 4		
Mar.	1.93-94 B/A	+5	Dec.	0.80-80½ B/A	+2½
May	1.97-98 B/A	+5	Mar.	0.86½-87 B/A	+3

Chicago Wheat			Chicago Corn		
Dec.	82¼-82⅜	+¾	Dec.	58¾-58¼	+¼
May	81⅝-81¼	unch.	May	59¼-59¼	—⅛

Winnipeg Wheat			N. Y. Silk No. 1		
Oct.	70¼ B	unch.	Dec.	2.76 B	+06

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Oct. 9.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	81¼	London	1/5$\frac{31}{32}$
New York	333	2 mths	
Shanghai	22¼	„ sellers	1/5$\frac{31}{32}$
Hongkong	84¼	„ buyers	1/6$\frac{1}{32}$
		Japan 2 mths	
		„ sellers	83¾
		„ buyers	77

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Berlin	40.00	Shanghai	6.07
Spain	9.25 N.	Hungary	19.50†
Italy	5.05 N.	Rumania	0.50
S'zerland	23.17	Yugo Slavia	2.30
Sweden	23.84	Greece	0.68
Montreal	86.375	Finland	2.00
Brazil	5.05	Manila	49.81
Japan	23.48		
London			4.03½
Buenos Aires, Paper			29.78
„ „ „ market rate			23.55
Montreal on London			4.67½

N—Nom. *—Official †—Quoted.—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London		Oct. 9.
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1$\frac{1}{16}$%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1¼%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call money		⅞%
New York:		
Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months		0½%B
		0$\frac{7}{16}$%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months		0$\frac{9}{16}$%B
		0½%A
Call money		1%

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

Oct. 10.	Bid Prices a.m. Closing	p.m. Closing
Atoks	.16	.165
Baguio Gold	.14 S	.14 S
Batong Buhay	Unq.	.0075 S
Big Wedge	Unq.	.20 S
Consolidated Mines	Unq.	.0016
Demonstration	.07 S	.07 S
East Mindanao	.065	.065
I. X. L.	.23	.23
Ipo Gold	.05	.05
Itogen	.155 S	.155 S
Masbate Consolidated	.065 S	.065 S
Paracale Gumaus	.15	.15
United Paracale	.155 S	.155 S
Mindanao Motherlode	.085 S	.085 S

Turnover for the Morning: 31,300 Pesos.

Shares Index: (Morning Session) 50.04.

S—Sales.—Reuter.

Silver Quotations

London, Oct. 10.

Quietly steady conditions prevailed in the London Silver market today, with quotations moving slightly lower on a little trade selling and poor support.

	Oct. 9	Oct. 10
London spot	23$\frac{7}{16}$d.	23⅜d.
„ forward	23$\frac{7}{16}$d.	23$\frac{5}{16}$d.
„ gold	168/-	168/-

—Reuter.

New York Stocks

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

New York, Oct. 9.

Stock prices on Wall Street today closed quiet, with fractional moves either way recorded.

Early offerings by nervous holders were comparatively well absorbed, but the prevailing uncertainty over the Far Eastern situation kept many operators on the sidelines.

Business news continues to be encouraging, and this somewhat aided sentiment.

The turnover today amounted to 450,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Indust.	131.31	130.11	130.54	—0.77
20 Rails	28.74	28.48	28.56	+0.04
15 Utilit.	21.56	21.30	21.40	—0.15
40 Bonds	—	—	89.93	—0.09
11 Commod.	—	—	53.90	+0.25

	Oct. 8	9		Oct. 8	9
Adams Exp	5¼	5¼	Lockheed	27⅝	27¼
Alg Lud	21¼	21⅝	Loew's	25⅜	25¼
Allis Chal	33⅞	32¼	Loft Inc	20⅞	20⅞
Alum Ltd	*82	*82	Martin	31	31
Amer Can	96	97	Mack Trks	25	24⅝
Am Cyan B	37	35¼	McK & R	26⅛	26¼
Am For Pr	1½	1¼	Mont Ward	40⅜	40¼
„ $7 pfd	*16	14	Mountain	3¼	3¼
Am Loco	15	15	Nat Avian	10¼	*10
Am Metal	16	16	Nat City B	*24¼	*24¼
Am Radtr	7¼	7	Nat Dairy	13	13¼
Am R Mill	12¼	11¼	Nat Dist	21¼	21¼
Am Smltg	40¼	39¼	Nat Lead	18¼	18
Am Sug R	13¼	13¼	Nat P & L	7⅛	7⅛
Am T & T	162¼	162¼	Nat Sup	5⅜	5⅜
Am Tob B	77	77¼	N Y Cent	14⅜	14⅜
Am Wtwrk	8⅜	8⅜	Niag Hud	4	4
Anaconda	22¼	22¼	N A Avian	16¼	16⅜
Atchison	16¼	16¼	N Am Co	18¼	18¼
Avian Cpn	4¼	4⅜	N Pacific	6⅛	6⅞
Bald Loco	16	16	O I Glass	56½	56¼
Balt & O	4	4	Pac & & E	29	29
Barber	10⅞	*10½	Packard	3¼	3¼
Barns Oil	8	8	Pan Am Air	15⅞	15¼
Bendix	30⅜	30⅞	Paramount	6⅛	7¼
Beth St	78¼	78⅜	Penn R R	22⅞	22¼
Bliss	14⅝	14	P R Coal	*0⅝	0⅞
Boeing	15⅜	15¼	Phil Pet	35¼	35⅜
Borg War	18¼	18¼	P S of N J	33¼	33¼
Briggs	21¼	20¼	Pullman	23⅞	24
Budd Mfg	4¼	4⅜	Pure Oil	7	7
Can Pac	3⅜	3¼	Radio	4⅞	4⅜
Case J I	54¼	54	Reading	14⅝	14¼
Celanese	28⅞	29	Rem Arms	*5¼	*5⅜
Chase N B	*29¼	*29⅜	Rep Avian	5¼	5
Ches & O	40⅞	40	Rep Steel	17⅝	17⅜
Chrysler	77¼	78	Rev C & B	10⅜	10⅜
Col G & E	5¼	5⅜	Rey Tob B	35⅛	34⅞
Com & Sth	1⅛	1⅛	Safeway	42	42
Col Credit	30¼	30¼	Schenley	10	9⅜
Cons Edis	26¼	26¼	Sears Roeb	79⅜	79¼
Cons Oil	5⅞	5⅜	Shell U Oil	8¼	8⅜
Cont Can	40	39⅜	Soc Cac	8	8
Con Oil	17⅝	17⅞	Sthrn Pac	8⅜	8¼
Copld St	19¼	19¼	Sthrn Rly	21	20⅜
Curtis Wr	7⅛	7⅜	Sptcer	32	32
„ A	27	26⅞	Std Brands	6¼	6⅜
Deere & Co	19¼	19⅜	Std G & E	1¼	1¼
Dist Cpn S	16⅞	16	Std Oil C	17	16⅜
Douglas	77	77	Std Oil N J	33	32¼
Du Pont	174	170¼	Stone & W	7⅞	7⅞
E P Lead	8¼	8¼	Studebaker	7⅞	7¼
Eaton Mfg	33	33	Swift Int	17⅝	17¼
Elec A Lite	35¼	35⅜	Technicor	*9	8¼
Elec B & S	4¼	4⅜	Tex Corp	33⅞	33⅜
„ $5 pfd	*62	63¼	Tex Gulf	33¼	33⅜
„ $6 pfd	71¼	71	Timken	28	28
Flec P & L	35¼	36¼	Transamer	4⅜	4⅛
Flintkote	17¼	16⅞	Tw Cent F	5⅞	5⅜
Gen A Tr	49	49¼	Un B & P	11⅝	11⅜
Gen Elec	34¼	33⅞	Un Pac	83	82
Gen Motor	48⅞	48¼	Un Carbide	72¼	72⅜
Gen T & R	*11⅝	11⅜	Un Air	38⅞	38¼
Gen Rly S	15	14⅝	Un A Line	16⅝	17
Glidden	14⅞	14¼	Un Corp	1⅛	1⅝
Goodrich	11⅞	11¼	„ $3 pfd	35	34
„ $5 pfd	56¼	56¼	Un Corp	*1	1¼
Goodyear	15⅞	15	Un G Imp	11⅝	11⅞
Gt N I Ore	15	15	U S Ind	22⅝	22
Gt N Rly	27	26⅞	U S Rub	19¼	20
Gt W Sug	20	19⅞	„ pfd	74	74
Grey Cpn	11¼	11	U S Smelt	61¼	*61
Her Pow	*80	78	U S Steel	57⅞	57⅞
Homestake	46¼	46⅜	Vultee	*9	*9
Int Nickel	26⅝	26⅜	Vanadium	31¼	31¼
Int Paper	14	13⅞	Walworth	4⅞	4¼
Int T & T	62¼	2⅞	War Br Pic	2⅜	2⅜
Kennecott	29⅝	29¼	West Elec	103¼	104
Lak F & M	*4	3⅜	Woodward	28⅞	29
Libbey O F	43¼	43			

BONDS

Amer. & For. Power	49½	49
Balt. & Ohio	34	34
Brazil (U.S. of) 8% 1941	14½	14½
„ „ „ 6½% 1957	12⅝	*11⅝
Cities Serv. Pwr. & Lt.	89⅞	89⅝
Erie 5s 1967	15¼	15½
Int. Tel. & Tel.	25⅜	25¼
N. Eng. Elec.	66¾	65⅝
Sthrn. Pacific Co.	41	41⅜
Stand. Gas & Elec.	72	72

Dow-Jones Summary

By Courtesy of S. E. Levy & Co.

Stock prices ruled irregular today in a session of light trading. Markets leaders were resisting pressure. The president of Goodrich Tire and Rubber estimated that there were ten months' supplies of crude rubber on hand, while eighteen months' supplies were needed in order to develop sufficient synthetic rubber production to make the United States independent of natural rubber. Nine months earnings of General Motors were estimated at $3.00 per share before Excess Profits Taxes. Canada is restricting the export of copper, excepting to the British Empire and United States. It is estimated that Pullman's 1940 share earnings will substantially increased in 1941 because of freight car and armament orders rapidly filling the capacity of the manufacturing division.

Stocks:—Further moderate selling appeared to be well taken, but a strong resumption of the uptrend is not likely without an improvement in the war situation.

STATISTICS

	This Week 5/10	Last Week 28/9
Electricity Output (Edison Elec. Inst's)	2,641,000	2,670,000
(Kilowatt hours—000's omitted)		
Crude Oil Daily Production (Pet Inst.'s of N.Y.)	3,489,000	3,800,000
(barrels)		

Cotton:—Improving sales of cotton-goods at steady to firm at advancing prices are keeping sufficient price-fixing orders in the market to offset light hedging.

Wheat:—Quiet and featureless conditions prevailed. The nearness of the price to the loan level restricts selling, but speculative interest is lacking and no improvement in flour sales has been noted.

Corn:—Cash interest bought December, which was probably against sales of forward shipment. Distant months were under pressure on the advance.

Rubber:—There was outside buying on the belief that shipments may be interrupted before domestic artificial production has attained a satisfactory volume.

Hides:—The statistical situation is strong but the futures market is being influenced more by stock prices at present. Spots held steady.

Sugar No. 4:—Ruled firm on scattered new buying and nervous covering.

Pepper:—The threat to shipments from the Netherlands East Indies is prompting grinders to cover forward requirements.

Hyogo Prefecture Needs 10,000 Factory Workers

Tokyo, Oct. 9.

Agencies of the Farmers' Association have sent requests to factories in the Hyogo Prefecture asking them to send back a total of 10,000 factory workers to their native lands in order to help in the forthcoming harvest operations.

Responding to the request, some factories have already sent 500 workers to supply the necessary labour in the farming districts. These workers will stay in the farms from one week to a month.

The larger factories have decided voluntarily to offer labour to farmers during the harvest season, and groups of workers will be sent for periods of from one to four days to help reap the crop.—Havas.

Japan's Aims in Retrospect

A Discussion of the Past Three Years; The Tripartite Pact; Shanghai's Future

BY F. E. FIRMINGER

(From "Finance and Commerce")

EVER since I first came to know something of Japan, it has seemed to me that the history of seventeenth century Sweden should be made a compulsory study for the entire Japanese nation. In the brief and inexpressibly glorious passage of Sweden across the pages of history as a Great Power, one could read what was likely to be the mainspring of the Japanese problem. I now believe that with the signing of the tri-partite pact with Germany and Italy, Japan has set her footsteps on the inevitable path to the fate which befell Charles VII.

Why should this pact have been signed? By now the tenuous nature of Japan's gains will be clear to everybody: it will have been pointed out on all sides how clear a sign of Germany's frustration it is. It may also be taken as a token of Japanese despair. One can easily recount the impulses in the minds of the Japanese Government. Reluctantly, after three years of endeavour, they have come to see that rapprochement with Great Britain was not to be realised. They believe that an American embargo on oil is just round the corner, and are resigned to the inevitability of being thrust into reliance on the Netherlands Indies; indeed, this reliance will begin the moment an American oil embargo is announced.

They are conscious of being involved in China in something which they cannot solve singlehanded. The hope always was that either Great Britain or America, or both, would solve it for them. The relentlessness of the opposition of America, and the obvious dislike of the British Government for each concession which it made, convinced the Japanese nation that a successful Anglo-Saxon outturn of the war in Europe would be followed by action in the Far East against which Japan would have increasingly less resources to deploy. The shallow logic of men like Toshio Shiraori and General Tatekawa, neither of whom is sufficiently educated in world affairs, made an axis tie-up look like the only hope of survival, instead of being, what it actually is, something like a guarantee of disaster.

Japan and China

But it is not enough to adopt a line which excludes all but a statement of what should not have been done. The question "What could Japan have done?" must be posed, and answered, by a critic with any pretentions to serious consideration. Nothing infuriates the Japanese more than to be told that they should not be in China and should get out, and with their anger, I have complete sympathy. They are in. Statesmen cannot concern themselves with what might or should have been; their business is to make the best of what is, and to ensure a better future.

Statesmanship, in short, should have been looking for a way to get them out of China with a minimum loss to all sides. No such attempt was ever made, as far as can now be judged. But the Japanese are not entitled to escape the blame for this, for the main reason why British statesmanship proved ineffective in a crisis such as had been easily dealt with a dozen times in the long history of accommodation which radiates from Downing Street, was the remarkable unwillingness of Japan to state her terms. There never has been from the Japanese side anything which men of goodwill could take hold of as a basis for an exercise of diplomacy.

Japanese Aims

The first and most crippling reason for this is that Japan did not herself know what she wanted; the situation had taken her by surprise. If she ever had consciously possessed plans for the conquest of China, events had been thrust upon her 50 years ahead of the schedule. Furthermore, the Japanese were never sufficiently able to judge world reactions to form an idea of what the world would accept. The result was 100 per cent. unfortunate for Japan. In the absence of a clear statement of aims, apart from vague and meaningless generalities, the Department of State in Washington by the simplest precepts of statesmanship, was forced to pre-suppose that Japan's aims were the worst that from their point of view could conceivably be imagined. For the last two years Japan has had absolutely nothing to lose by a statement of her terms: however severe they might have been, they must have been better than the ideas which London and Washington were forced to assume.

The Japanese Navy

Thus Japan forced herself, just as the Swedes did two centuries ago, into the position of an intolerable menace. The world simply had to ask itself: "Can Japan carry this out?" If the answer were to be "Yes," then war with the U.S. became a logical certainty. If the answer were "No," an extension of the war was unnecessary, but Japan's fate no more pleasing to contemplate. It is still possible for Japan to recover all that is to be recovered in this direction, and there remains one great safety-valve for the world to hold on to, and which makes it still possible to believe that Japan may yet avoid war with the West. If there is to be southward expansion, and an attack on the Netherlands East Indies, this attack can only be carried out by the Imperial Navy, and there is every ground to believe that Japanese Admirals have taken an altogether longer view of the situation than has the Army or the newly-reorganized Foreign Office. They do not in any way fear the U.S. Fleet. They believe, indeed, that the Americans cannot offer in their waters a serious threat to Japan's advance. But they do know that nations have long memories, and longer purses, and that there still remains a limit, not yet passed by Japan, between what can be settled peaceably and what involves a relentless race war which might last a generation.

I cannot imagine that statesmanship will miss this last hope. I take comfort in the unanimity which still, from the Japanese side, refuses to regard a war with the U.S. as possible. In the past, it has been freely shown that the important aspects of pacts which Japan has signed, have been found in the omissions rather than in the concrete expressions of positive obligations. The brief terms which we have so far seen of the recent pact leave vast fields for later manoeuvring.

Shanghai's Future

Turning aside from this to an entirely different matter, if this may be excused, there is much to say about Shanghai's future. Whatever happens in China, whichever side wins in Europe, it is now difficult to see that conditions in Shanghai can remain as they have been. There is nothing new in this, for there is no more natural or frequent course of events in colonial economics than that the foreigner should come, organize, teach, make fortunes and then be replaced by the people whose economic life he has created. Shanghai belongs to Central China, not Central China to Shanghai. But the process was, at any rate, smooth and comparatively painless before the present hostilities. Shanghai, since then, has inevitably been isolated from the nation which is the reason for its existence. It was, of course, too much to suppose that Shanghai would ever have been linked to the new conditions of Central China before those conditions had been regularized by a generally accepted treaty, and it is now reasonably certain that today's conditions never will attain that dignity. Shanghai's immediate choice, therefore, is shutting shop and struggling on as it is today, the mouth, eyes, ears, and nose of a practically separate state whose existence it cannot officially notice. There will be controlled economy in the hinterland on a scale which is now becoming apparent—controlled, that is, by a reasoned set of economic legislation, not, as heretofore, by rapidly extemporized military decrees. Study of the present system in Japan should reveal precisely what may be expected, except, perhaps, that here it may be wider and more rigid as in England today. In this control, the Shanghai foreigner will buy what he is allowed to buy on the edge of the Settlement, and will sell what he is allowed to sell to the equally controlled economics of the rest of the world. And he will be doing this only just as long as it takes the Chinese and Japanese authorities to convince the rest of the world that they can offer the same security and guarantees at a cheaper price.

Co-operation

How long can Shanghai continue to do business in a currency different from and hostile to the currency of the hinterland? How long can Shanghai pay in Chinese dollars and demand to be paid in U.S. currency? The military yen, or its later substitute, must inevitably become the daily currency of Shanghai, and subject itself to the same external controls which now surround practically every currency in the world. Clear sight should foresee this, and seek to have a hand in fixing the control, and at all costs to avoid having that control thrust on it from outside without the power to re-arrange a syllable of an official decree. It has been Shanghai's misfortune that, partly by poor anticipation, and partly because, in any case, nothing could be done, the city has found itself forced into line time and time again on the most disadvantageous terms, when co-operative action earlier on might have obtained a better bargain—better for big business and better for the three million Chinese, without the sacrifice of any fundamental principle. It has been a surprise that for the last six months at least what would appear to be the inevitable and only soundly logical course of economic action by the Central China authorities has been put off so long, and Shanghai should remain so economically separate from its body—the Yangtsze valley. But, then, perhaps there is sound symbolism in this, for the traditional ghost usually carries his head under his arm.

Trade

For many years to come international trade will be a matter of governments dealing with governments, and, in turn, governments instructing their own merchants as to the last ounce they may produce, and the exact destination of each article. Can Shanghai escape this? It would appear not. But on the other hand, for some years it will be clearly impossible (if it ever is possible) for the present Central China authorities to make effective direct contacts outside China, so that the Shanghai business man will have his place, though only in so far as he realizes it, and is prepared to carry on under that realisation. It will be an uneasy position but a profitable one, the last fling, in daily danger of disappearing in war or in the more permanent dissolution of peace.

Currency

"Co-operation" was no doubt always a snare and a delusion, but one cannot but mark a general regret on all sides that it is now impossible. If the feeling exists, as I believe it does, it follows that people must once have thought it both possible and desirable. There were opportunities of free working together which will not again appear. There will now be either compulsory carrying out of the same orders by those parties who might earlier have hewn out a common policy, which could have worked and have obviated the necessity for the same degree of outside official control. At any rate, the official mind would have been offered a working system on which to base such changes as seemed necessary. What must now happen is that from outside will be imposed an entirely different method, bearing no relation to what already exists, for what now exists is too clearly a wild anachronism not only in China but also in the world at large.

To all this, the final alignment of Japan with the Axis is, of course, the worst disaster which could have occurred. It is inevitable that Japan should now be regarded as the enemy in a more vital sense than ever she was before, and that relations between Shanghai and Japan should tend to assume the relations of hostile powers. But still, realization of all this may save much from ultimate wreckage. A greater caution may well be expected from the Japanese, for they now stand, as they never stood before, at a point where one step may result overnight in war. And nobody who knows anything at all of Japan will bring himself to believe that there is a single Japanese who wants war. They may face the prospect with calm, but they cannot wish for it. On the other hand, Shanghai's back is so tightly pressed against the wall, that much senseless passive resistance may be avoided. The situation in Central China will never again be as it was in 1930. Whether Japan or Chungking is to dominate its future, certain fundamental rules of economics must be observed. If Shanghai will grasp this, and act upon the assumption that it cannot escape the logic of economic law, there may not be the explosion here which the Axis awaits to set the whole world on fire. The strength of German propaganda will be exerted to the full to ensure this explosion. It rests with the leaders of Shanghai and with them alone, Japanese and Westerners, to avoid disaster.

New York Stocks Close Irregular

Far East Situation Main Check on Advances

New York, Oct. 9.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed irregular today.

The Far Eastern situation remained the paramount obstacle to any resumption of price advances. Tuesday's break is believed to have impaired the list's technical position and many traders foresee further severe tests of recent lows.

Considerable interest was evidenced in the statement by Mr. Edward Stettinius, member of the National Defence Council, who said that American stocks of manganese now are sufficient for two years of war.

Mr. Stettinius also estimated that the United States now has stored sufficient tin for one year.

Many issues dropped sharply today but recovered before the close. The majority of leaders finished around their previous close.—United Press.

Plans for Developing Trade in France

Country Divided Into Many Economic Regions

Vichy, Oct. 7.

The French Government is at present working on plans which would make possible the exchange of raw materials and manufactured products between the occupied and free zones of France.

The authorities have entrusted the seventeenth economic region ("Free" France having recently been split up into economic regions) to make known what raw materials and manufactured products are essential and are not obtainable in "free" France, so that a general permit of exchange with the occupied areas can be obtained from the German authorities following a period of negotiations.

Industrialists have been requested to submit a list of materials and goods necessary to keep their plants running for three months. They will restrict themselves to mentioning types of merchandise which it is impossible to procure in free France. The industrialists will have to make plans to cover their eventual purchases by the exchange of an equal amount of their products.—Havas.

Madame Lupescu's Villa Becomes Show Place

Big Cache of Money Found In Brother's Flat

Bucharest, Oct. 10.

The luxurious villa of Madame Magda Lupescu, mistress of former King Carol, in Bucharest's most fashionable suburb, has become a showplace under Iron Guard supervision.

Legionaries act as conductors and show curious crowds over the villa at about six pence a head on behalf of the "Legion winter help fund."

The public is permitted to inspect Madame Lupescu's boudoir, her autograph books and photographs, many of which bear signatures of well-known statesmen and four gramophones on which the former King and Madame Lupescu played their favourite records together.

When the flat of Madame Lupescu's brother was searched recently by police a hole in the wall was discovered to contain a cache of four million lei. The brother is alleged to have confessed that the money was given to him by his sister the night before her departure from Rumania with the former King. The money was confiscated.—Reuter.

British Commodities

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

London, Oct. 9.

In the tin market, prices turned easier after ruling firmer.

Liverpool Cotton: American Futures: Mar. 7.31 —10, Egyptain Futures (Giza, F. G. F. No. 7) No. 2 Contract: Jan. 10.96 —11.

London Metals: Tin, Standard, cash, middle price, £258¾ +1; 3 mths. del. middle price £260⅝ +⅝.—Reuter.

London Gold: Bar, Fine, per oz..168/-, unchanged.

London Silver: Conditions were quietly steady and featureless.

Spot	23$\frac{7}{16}$d.	unch.
Forward	23$\frac{7}{16}$d.	+$\frac{1}{16}$d.

—Reuter.

New Companies to Run North China Coal Mines

Tokyo. Oct. 9.

The coal mines in North China, at present controlled by the Japanese Army, are to be administered by companies which will be formed by the North China Development Co. and Japanese mining industrialists, the "Hochi" announces.

Up till now, these mines have been operated on a commission basis by the Chuko Company and under the supervision of the Japanese Army. However, this arrangement is considered no longer satisfactory.

Under the new plan, the coal mines in North China will be divided into seven blocs, each bloc representing one district and being developed by a separate company.—Havas.

British Buying In U.S. Rises

Purchases Cut Exports' Drop Caused by Loss Of French Market

Washington, Aug. 31.

Despite the cutting off or sharp limitation of much United States trade with Europe in July due to the British blockade, United States exports in the month declined only to $317,000.000 from the $350,000,000 total of the previous month, the Department of Commerce announced today. On the other hand, imports in July, amounting to $232,000,000, constituted an increase of $21,000,000 over the June total says the N. Y. "Times."

The principal item in the shift of export trade was the complete cutting off of shipments to France, which amounted to $47,000,000 in June. Exports to a number of other important European markets, including Italy, Switzerland and Greece, decreased to small or negligible proportions.

These new decreases as the result of war developments were offset in large part by a sharp increase in the value of shipments to the United Kingdom from $78,000,000 in June to $108,000,000 in July—the highest amount reported for any month in more than a decade.

Exports to the United Kingdom alone accounted for almost 90 per cent. of the total export trade with Europe during the month and were larger than total exports to Europe in July, 1939. The only other European countries to which July exports exceeded $1,000,000 were the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Portugal, Spain, Finland and Sweden.

Big U.K. Shipments

The heavy shipments to the United Kingdom were an important factor in limiting the decreases both in exports to Europe from $145,000,000 in June to $123,000,000 in July and in exports to all countries from $350,000,000 to $317,000,000. In the case of certain commodities, which as aircraft, metal-working machinery, and iron and steel semi-manufactures, the increase in exports to the United Kingdom directly compensated for the decrease in exports to France. In some instances, orders placed originally for French account were simply taken over by British purchasing agents.

Exports to Asia increased somewhat during July as compared with June, despite the fact that trade with several Asiatic countries was affected by the extension of warfare to the Mediterranean.

Shipments to Oceania increased also as export trade with Australia and New Zealand continued its erratic course of recent months. Exports to all other major geographic areas were reduced in value, compared with June.

The declines in sales to Canada, to Southern North America and to Africa were comparatively small, whereas shipments to South America decreased by almost a fourth.

Exports Decrease

Exports to all principal South American countries, except Venezuela, fell off; but sizable decreases in exports of machinery and automobiles to Argentina and Brazil accounted for most of the decline. Exports to all these areas in July were larger than in July, 1939, and significantly so in the cases of Canada and South America.

The increase in general imports from $211,000,000 in June to $232,000,000 in July was reflected principally in larger receipts from areas which supply crude materials to the United States industry. Imports from Asia, South America, Africa, and Oceania showed substantial gains in proportion to the size of the trade. Purchases from Canada also increased, although moderately, while receipts of goods from southern North America decreased, largely because of smaller shipments from Mexico.

Imports Larger

Imports from Europe were curtailed in July as a result of the disruption of trade with the German-occupied areas and with Mediterranean countries. Receipts from the United Kingdom, on the other hand, were 32 per cent. higher than in June and served to limit the reduction in total imports from Europe to 10 per cent. Imports from all areas except Europe and from almost all leading countries outside Europe were larger in July than in June a year ago.

The value of trade by grand divisions and countries for July this year and the same month in 1939 was given, in thousands of dollars, as follows:—

	Exports July, 1939	Exports July, 1940	Imports July, 1939	Imports July, 1940
Europe	88,467	122,837	44,161	32,303
Northern North America	40,315	64,486	26,983	39,852
Southern North America	21,850	24,163	18,530	24,585
South America	24,847	34,139	21,370	34,024
Asia	36,413	50,544	52,047	84,577
Oceania	7,462	8,602	1,316	2,069
Africa	10,268	12,243	4,499	14,849
Totals	229,631	317,015	168,910	232,25[illegible]
Argentina	6,268	10,650	3,207	6,175
Australia	5,775	6,339	630	1,359
Belgium	4,393	...	4,446	455
Brazil	6,242	7,205	6,67	9,004
British India	2,912	7,135	5,872	9,685
Brt. Malaya	744	1,781	12,018	22,588
Burma	400	948	59	68
Canada	39,381	63,494	25,552	37,976
Ceylon	138	166	1,321	2,323
Chile	1,596	3,110	1,822	8,583
China	3,633	6,934	4,205	9,758
Colombia	3,698	3,785	4,239	4,291
Cuba	5.282	6,105	9,317	10,911
Denmark	2,048	...	292	89
Domin'n Repub	486	646	493	453
Ecuador	527	288	129	324
Egypt	1,468	818	297	304
Finland	1,055	1,662	1,795	260
France	14,912	206	5,145	1,751
Germany	7,589	...	5,310	202
Gold Coast	138	58	520	1,884
Greece	430	31	368	1,836
Haiti	373	299	235	356
Hounduras	359	640	604	1,319
Hongkong	1,626	1,839	315	450
Ian (Persia)	193	796	301	736
Ireland	557	644	88	342
Italy	3,721	16	2,264	802
Jamaica	432	152	135	134
Japan	12,559	15,364	8,716	13,362
Kwangtung	1,796	1,272	110	332
Mexico	5,565	7,110	3,627	6,986
Netherlands Ind.	1,854	3,785	7,669	14,346
Neth. W. Ind.	3,682	1,485	1,970	1,359
Netherlands	5,181	...	1,524	151
Newfoundland and Labrador	921	860	1,245	1,730
New Zealand	1,[illegible]2	2,184	672	677
Norway	1,786	4	1,857	87
R. of Panama	853	1,438	368	349
Panama Canal Zone	1.341	3,651	102	46
Peru	1,181	1,329	1,183	1,550
Philippine Isl.	6,820	7,169	9,564	7,587
Portugal	542	2,467	457	988
Spain	1,421	1,909	712	1,511
Sweden	6,810	1,140	3,432	331
Switzerland	675	98	2,060	1,429
Turkey	819	123	403	1,649
Union of South Africa	6,391	9,637	1,332	8,027
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	3,201	6,126	1,863	897
United Kingdom	33,476	108,368	11,086	20,299
Uruguay	333	1,195	1,983	902
Venezuela	4,534	5,619	2,218	3,180

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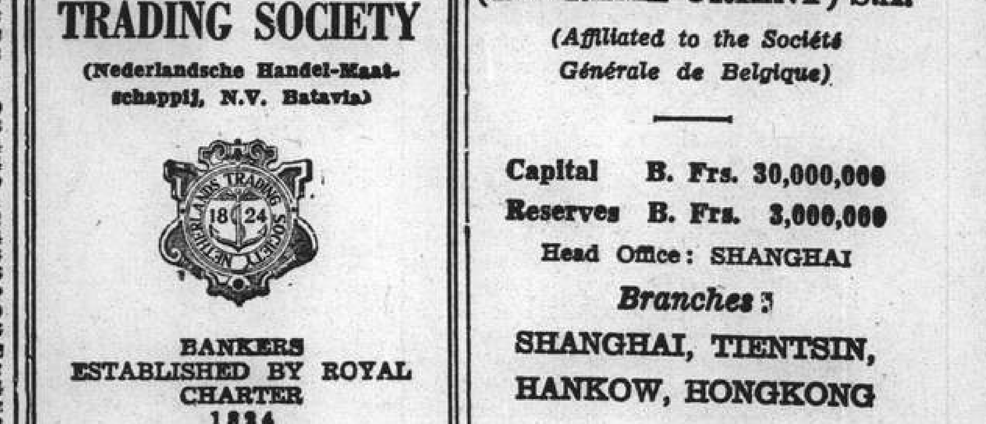

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Correspondents in all parts of the world

FROM DAY TO DAY

MOST of the flags of the Nanking Government, stuck on the Settlement trams, came from Hongkew since about half of the Shanghai Electric Construction Company vehicles are parked in the Yangtszepoo depots for the night.

A FUND started in memory of late Mr. Charles E. Metzler, has reached the sum of $1,243, it was announced by Mr. N. A. Ivanow, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee. This sum was turned over to Bishop John on Wednesday to be used at his discretion.

A GOOD autumn harvest in Shensi province was reported by the various district authorities there on Wednesday, says the "Shun Pao." The province expects to reap from 60 to 70 per cent. of other rice crops, between 80 and 90 per cent. of their corn, and 40 and 50 per cent. of the bean crops.

SUB-Inspector Kang Pie-da, attached to the French Police, was still in an unconscious state yesterday notwithstanding an operation. Little chance is given for his recovery. Sub-Inspector Kang was shot by an unidentified gunman on Tuesday afternoon when he was returning home for luncheon.

JAPANESE residents in Nanking up to October 1 number 11,367, census figures given to the Japanese Consular Police revealed, according to the "Shanghai Mainichi" yesterday morning. An interesting feature of the census was shown in that the population of Japanese boys and girls in Nanking is equal. Both number 1,047, the paper said.

THE French Tramway strike remained the same yesterday and no settlement was seen by an official of the company. The strike, which was started by intimidation of workers, has now been on for sixteen days although at no time, with the exception of the days when Shanghai was under water, has the service been completely disrupted.

COOPERATING with Japanese authorities, French Police arrested two Chinese at 11 p.m. on Wednesday. The two men were detained in Yeng Cheng Fong in Rue Prosper Paris. One of them, a watchman was taken to the Poste Central in Rue Stanislas Chevalier, while the other, whose name was given as Wong was brought by the Japanese to Hongkew.

CHARGED with obtaining money under false pretences, Mr. M. Jacobi a local German-Jewish refugee, will face the First District Court this morning. Investigations carried out by Wayside police station revealed that the arrested man took money from other refugees, promising them that he would obtain landing permits for the relatives from the Japanese authorities.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that policemen were practically everywhere yesterday, two bandits, one of them armed with a pistol, got away with a sizeable loot when they stopped a Chinese pedestrian in Fokien Road, near Ningpo Road, at 10 a.m. The two men, speaking Shanghai dialect, forced their victim to part with $1,395 in cash before escaping into an alleyway.

RESOLUTIONS dealing with opium-suppression, the problems of foodstuffs, irrigation projects, and appointment of civil officials as well as the administration of public peace and order, were passed and adopted by the Sikong-Szechuen Reconstruction Preparatory Commission at a meeting held in Chungking on Wednesday, it is learned from the "Shun Pao." These proposals will be forwarded to the Sikong and Szechuen provincial authorities for execution.

SEPTEMBER is generally considered to be the best time of the year: bright days without the uncomfortable heat of the months immediately preceding, cool nights and delightfully fresh mornings. In spite of the rainy spell of last month Shanghai enjoyed a fair percentage of sunshine—out of a possible duration of 370 hours the sun beamed kindly for 171 hours, which is slightly more (4½ per cent.) than the sunshine average of 155 hours for September during the long period for which Siccawei has made records.

WHILE the local Chinese dailies yesterday were permitted to make brief summaries of the "Double Tenth" manifesto issued by Chiang Kai-shek in Chungking, special articles dealing with the anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China were censored by the Shanghai Municipal Police authorities. For example, an article contributed by Dr. Chu Chia-hua, Minister of Organization of the Kuomintang, was completely deleted from the "National Herald," and only his name was allowed to appear in the middle of a big blank space.

SIMPLIFIED marriage and funeral rites were urged in a circular distributed among the Japanese community setting forth advices to be followed by local Japanese in order that they may conform to the trend for the establishment of a new structure in Japan, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported yesterday morning. The circular, according to the paper, was distributed after consultaions among representatives of the Japanese Consulate-General, the Japanese Residents' Corporation, the Federation of Amalgamated Japanese Street Unions, the Japanese Young Men's Association, and the Japanese Women's Emergency Society.

PREPARATIONS are being made by local importing and exporting firms to resume shipping goods destined for the South-west provinces via the Yunnan-Burma highway, which the British Government has announced will be re-opened as from October 18. Instructions have been sent to branch offices in Hongkong, Kunming and Rangoon to make the necessary preparations. Large quantities of cargo held up at Indo-Chinese ports since the closure of the route, which are valued at between CN$60,000,000 and CN$70,000,000, will also be shipped to Rangoon and relayed to Yunnan via the Burma highway. Local American companies which have placed an order for over 10,000 tons of antimony, aluminium, tin and other minerals from "Free China" are also preparing to ship them to the United States as soon as the Burma road has been reopened, it is reported.

U.S. Rushing Completion of Widespread Defensive Net

Thousands of Workmen Dredging Harbours And Constructing Air Ports

Washington, Oct. 10.

STIRRED to action by wars along both its major sea frontiers, the United States is rushing to completion a system of air, naval and military bases in an area covering millions of square miles of the globe.

In mid-Pacific, the Panama Canal area, Alaska, the Caribbean and along three coasts of the United States mainland, thousands of workmen are dredging harbours, constructing airfields, preparing gun emplacements and performing thousands of other tasks to make the United States, its territories and possessions and the other nations of the Western Hemisphere as secure as possible from external aggression.

Until a relatively short time ago, civil authorities generally felt that the great Hawaiian base in the mid-Pacific, the existing defences in the Canal zone and the scattered military and naval establishments on the mainland were sufficient protection against almost any conceivable aggression.

A change in policy occurred with the issuance of the now historic "Hepburn Board" report—a document prepared by a naval board headed by Rear Admiral A. J. Hepburn recommending the establishment of more than 60 bases over a wide area.

Bigger Programme

Congress agreed to virtually all the recommendations, and funds were appropriated to begin construction on many of the projects. With the outbreak of the European war, however, and Germany's smashing military successes, officials, the public and press felt that even the sweeping Hepburn programme was insufficient.

The recent agreement with Britain, giving the United States the right to build air and naval bases on a series of British possessions in the Western Hemisphere stretching from Newfoundland to Guiana, gives this country the opportunity to fulfil part of the new need.

Observers regard the vast expansion of the United States defence system as parallel to the British policy of building bases on a world-wide scale. They point out that this is a logical development in view of the fact that this country, like Britain, is a maritime power which must maintain its lines of communication over a wide area.

Series of Air Stations

The United States offshore defences have expanded in all directions. In the Pacific, the great base at Hawaii, 2,000 miles from the mainland, is being "screened" by a series of air stations on islands partly encircling Hawaii to the west.

The United States maintains a small and unimportant naval establishment in the Philippine Islands, lying nearly 8,000 miles west of the mainland, but this is not being expanded. However, there is considerable sentiment in Congress for the construction of a great naval base at Guam, located almost in the centre of the Japanese mandated islands, and some informed quarters confidently predict funds will be voted for this project early next year.

In the northern Pacific area, vast new bases are being constructed on the Aleutian Islands and in Alaska and additional funds are expected to be poured into these projects in the future.

Atlantic Bases

In the northern Atlantic, the United States has obtained the right to build bases at two sites in Newfoundland, and it is expected the administration will lose no time to avail itself of the opportunity to strenghen the hemisphere defences there. The same is true of sites at Bermuda.

In the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico area, the already formidable defences are being strengthened. The island of Puerto Rice is said to be evolving as an "American Gibraltar."

If the United States should decide to construct defences at Trinidad and British Guiana—and informed quarters believe there is little doubt that this will be done—the defence system will extend deep in the North Atlantic, and within bomber range of the upper portion of the South Atlantic.—United Press.

Spotlight on Far Eastern Scene

Japan's Reaction to Burma Road Opening Watched With Interest in London

London, Oct. 10.

The spotlight of publicity has turned to the Far East and the Japanese reaction to Britain's decision to reopen the Burma road is being watched with interest.

The British action does not seem to have aroused surprise because from the moment Japan practically threw in her lot with the Axis Powers it was obvious that there could be no prolongation of a temporary measure designed to promote any prospect of appeasement in the Far East. Japan has not sought to find any basis of approach to the Government of General Chiang Kai-shek nor has there been more than a lull in vindictive measures against British subjects and trade in those parts of China under Japanese control.

Although there is a certain amount of bluster in some organs of the Japanese press, the present tendency is to emphasize that the Burma road will now be exposed to air attack and even complete interruption thanks to the occupation of Indo-China. The Japanese also note with satisfaction that the Hongkong route for supplies will continue to remain closed.

In this latter assumption they are quite mistaken as the only obligation which the British Government undertook with the Japanese Government regarding closure of the Hongkong route was included in what became known as the Burma road agreement. When this agreement lapses the British obligations to Japan regarding Hongkong will lapse simultaneously.

The original British decision to close the Hongkong route was taken unilaterally by the Governor of the Colony to ensure its security in January, 1939, long before, and quite unconnected with, the British undertaking to Japan, which was given at the same time as the undertaking about the Burma road. It is no secret, however, that little traffic for China can pass along this route owing to present Japanese land and sea dispositions. It is very unlikely, however, that the situation will long remain in this indefinite state.

The serious view of the United States of the course of events is reflected in the official advice to Americans in the Far East to leave while sure means of transport exist. It is believed that the British Government is considering the possibility of a similar advice to British subjects.

The decision of Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, to abandon his trip home, and consultations of Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, and Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, with Admiral James O. Richardson, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, tell their own story of the grave interest with which developments are being followed across the Atlantic.

There is nothing to show how Moscow thinks, but the publicity given to the British decision and American comment is not without significance, and it is recalled that a certain amount of displeasure was manifest in Russia's attitude when the decision to close the Burma Road was reached in July.—Reuter.

Soviet Officials Attend Togo Farewell Luncheon

Moscow, Oct. 10.

Mr. Shigenori Togo, outgoing Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union who will leave here shortly for Japan, was host at a luncheon for Soviet Government leaders held at the Japanese Embassy yesterday. Included among the Soviet diplomatic guests present were M. Viacheslav Molotov, Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and M. A. I. Mikoyan, Commissar of Foreign Trade. The attending of a Japanese Embassy occasion by Government officials was noted by diplomatic circles here as an exception to customary Soviet procedure.—Domei.

Peiping Sees American Precautionary Steps

Peiping, Oct. 10.

The United States decision to ask American citizens in the Far East, especially women and children, to consider the advisability of returning home is nothing more than a precautionary measure, similar to the British evacuation of women and children from Hongkong according to well-informed quarters here.

A confidential circular of the United States Embassy, it is understood, informs them that the United States Government is adopting the same attitude regarding the withdrawal of its nationals from China as has been adopted in the case of disturbed countries in Europe.—Reuter.

British Press Welcomes Reopening Of Burma Highway

Japan's Attitude to Britain After Closure Criticized; "Japan Not Entitled to Protest"

London, Oct. 10.

The decision to reopen the Burma road is welcomed throughout the British press. It is pointed out that Japan has made no attempt to seek a peaceful settlement of the China war and that the decision cannot come as a surprise to them.

"The Times" states that the temporary agreement has failed in its purpose. Public opinion, which accepted it as a regrettable necessity of time, will not lament its demise. "So far from attempting to ensure peace in China, the Japanese Government is still prosecuting their undeclared war. Nor has the agreement brought about any improvement in Anglo-Japanese relations. On the contrary, within a few days of its signature, their deterioration was marked by an inspired anti-British press campaign and by the arrest, on flimsy charges, of British subjects."

The "Daily Telegraph" declares that the Japanese Government is not entitled to protest against the reopening of the Burma road. The Japanese Government used the interval to embitter the struggle and enter into a pact with Britain's enemies against the United States and Britain. "Neither country, as Mr. Churchill remarked, is apt to meet threats of violence by submission, and the answer should bring forth that prudence which used to govern Japanese policy."

The "News Chronicle" says: "We welcome this decision, but we still say that the road should have never been closed."

The "Daily Mail" writes: "Reopening of the Burma road should cause no surprise, least of all to Japan. Japan, in fact, has asked for reopening."—Reuter.

Burma Agrees

Rangoon, Oct. 10.

The nationalist section of Burmese opinion, while regretting that the constitution does not allow the Burma Legislature to be consulted in the matter, is inclined to endorse the argument leading to the reopening of the Burma road.

Commenting on the decision, Burmese newspapers press for adequate defence measures to meet any possible hostile act directed against Burma.—Reuter.

Anti-Spy Match Boxes Distributed Soon

Tokyo, Oct. 10.

Anti-spy match boxes are scheduled to make their appearance this month bearing such slogans as "Beware of Spies" and "Let No Spy Escape." Some of the boxes will have miniature reproduction of posters now seen throughout the city. The first shipment of 350,000 boxes is expected to arrive in the capital on about October 20, while some 10,000,000 boxes will be distributed throughout the country by late this month.—Domei.

China Resolved to Fight On

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Sees Japan Aim to Enslave All Far East

Chungking, Oct. 9.

China's determination to oppose, "to the end, Japan's attempt to conquer East Asia and Japan's so-called new order in East Asia," was expressed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in a lengthy statement addressed to the Chinese Army and people on the occasion of the Double Tenth anniversary.

"Whoever today recognizes Japan's leadership in the so-called new order in East Asia," declared General Chiang, "will regret their action, while any treaty concluded with Japan concerning East Asia and opposed by China will remain a mere scrap of paper."

Referring to international developments, he said, that recently friendly Powers had been increasing assistance to China and at the same time increasing pressure against Japan. International developments, he continued, indicated that "we are approaching closer daily the goal of our war of resistance."

After pointing out the heroic sacrifices made by early revolutionaries in 1911, which finally resulted in the establishment of the Chinese Republic, and recalling the struggle made by Soviet Russia and Turkey for national independence under overwhelming obstacles, the Chinese Generalissimo appealed to the nation to fight for independence and freedom with the same heroism as the early revolutionaries.

Declaring that Japan's policy was the conquest of China and slavery of the Far East, General Chiang said the Manchurian invasion and the steps in Japan's programme of the Lukouchiao incident were merely complete conquest of China.

But, he pointed out, "Japan's ambition does not end with the conquest of China. The so-called new order in East Asia only represents Japan's hope that all Pacific nations and peoples will surrender to Japanese aggression and permit Japan to become master of Asia and the Pacific."

He added: "I can definitely state that if China's resistance continues, Japan's hope to make use of the tripartite alliance will be completely frustrated."—Reuter.

Japanese to Shiver This Winter

Serious Fuel Shortage Brings Restrictions

Tokyo, Oct. 10.

Goose flesh, chilblains, colds and other wintry ills are likely to plague citizens of Tokyo and other large Japanese cities this winter as a result of the serious fuel situation in Japan.

In Tokyo, according to an official announcement, only one bale of charcoal (about 32 pounds) will be the maximum allowance per head for the entire winter.

Large households will fare slightly better, for each member of such will be entitled to a bale of charcoal, although many households normally consume a bale a week.

Owing to the acute coal situation, it is learned, gas and electricity will not be available for extra heating. It is stated that average households, from now until March, will be limited to only three yen's supply of gas a month, while large households and business establishments will be allowed 85 per cent. of the amount consumed during the past six months.—Reuter.

Lack of Sake May Spoil Festival

St. Nichiren's Birthday to Be Tame Affair This Year

Tokyo, Oct. 10.

The annual birthday celebration on October 12 of the founder of one of the most militant sects of Budhism, St. Nichiren, will lose one of its principal features this year in the observances to be held at the Honmon Temple at Igekami, in Omori Ward, as the selling of sake (Japanese rice wine) will be prohibited.

Without sake, this usually boisterous festival will be tame, as heretofore the crowds always were worked up to a high pitch of religious and alcoholic fervour.

However, the authorities made a special dispensation in the matter of selling rice to the multitude on Saturday when the festival will be held. Restaurants and eating stalls will be permitted to allow the pilgrims at least the pleasure of much-needed nourishment after their long trek to the Temple.—Domei.

Japanese Liner Allowed To Leave Bermuda

New York, Oct. 10.

After undergoing rigid examination by the British authorities at Hamilton, Bermuda, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Hakozaki Maru was allowed to sail for New York yesterday morning, a report received here from the capital of Bermuda disclosed.

The Hakozaki Maru, whose whereabouts were unknown yesterday due to unestablished communications, was ordered to Bermuda by the British authorities on October 7, it was disclosed. The vessel is expected in New York tomorrow.—Domei.

Washington Paper Wants Firm Stand

Britain's Decision to Reopen Burma Road Praised

Washington, Oct. 10.

The "Washington Evening Star" yesterday again urged the United States to adopt a firm stand toward Japan and praised Britain's decision to reopen the Burma Highway.

"There can be no shadow of a doubt," the paper said, "that the statement of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, revealing the British decision, was highly gratifying to our State Department.

"At this crucial hour the British and American governments are acting in cordial understanding.

"Japan has crossed her Rubicon into the Axis camp and is obviously out to obtain mastery of the entire Far East.

"Under these dire circumstances a firm stand must be taken. Mr. Churchill has taken it. We must do the same."—United Press.

Japanese Businessmen Going to America

Effort to Increase Sales In U.S. to Be Made

Osaka, Oct. 10.

In quest of new overseas markets for the famous Nishiin fabric and other high-grade textiles as well as precious metals and other luxuries which have been banned from sale in Japan, a group of Osaka business men will sail for the United States and Mexico on October 17.

The business men will make the trip under the auspices of the Joint Trade Promotion office recently created here.

Following a five-month tour through the United States where they will sponsor sample exhibitions of high class fabrics in a number of American cities including Honolulu, San Francisco, Chicago, New York, and Washington, the party will go to Mexico.—Domei.

Registration of Opium Smokers in Tientsin

Tientsin, Oct. 9.

The registration of opium smokers in the Tientsin district is to start next month, the necessary preparations having been completed by the authorities, the local press announced today. A few months ago, the Tientsin authorities had intended to deliver special permits to opium smokers upon their registration, but this plan has been abandoned.

The measures which are to affect opium smokers are extremely severe: the smokers must be at least 45 years of age and their financial means must be judged sufficient before they are allowed to register. After their registration, a sufficient period of time will be granted them to give up their vice. At the expiration of this delay, they will not be allowed to smoke any more opium. Young people, both men and women, will not be permitted to smoke opium, except for medical reasons.—Havas.

Ever seen a "different" show?

"COQ d'OR"

is one

Furnished Apartments

AVAILABLE November, two-roomed flat, kitchen, bath, furniture can be taken over. View 10-12, 2-4. 94 Tunsin Road, House 5. -5537

TO LET, two-roomed furnished apartment with kitchen, bathroom, hot and cold water and gas. Furniture to be taken over. Telephone 76374 or address Box 2995, NCDN. -5455

Unfurnished Apartments

TWO-roomed, self-contained, own bath, kitchen, balcony, no keymoney, direct from proprietor, near Joffre. Box 3043, NCDN. -5528

TWO-ROOMED flats, $1,200. Address Box 3016, NCDN. -5485

TO LET, three-roomed, bright flats. Address Box 2991, NCDN. -5452

TO LET: two-three-roomed apartments bath, kitchen. Concession. No keymoney. Apply General Investment Co. -5302

Unfurnished Houses

HOUSE, best location Concession, six rooms, kitchen, garage, two baths. Rent $115. Telephone 76904. -5538

LARGE house and garden available in the western district, 8 rooms, 5 bathrooms. Apply The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. 11543

FOR RENT, large, unfurnished, foreign house, on Columbia Road, six bedrooms, four bathrooms, large garden, two-car garage, available November 15, rent and takes about U.S.$100 monthly no key-money. Address Box 2924, NCDN. 11667

Animals

THOROUGHBRED Springer spaniel pups, over two months old for sale to good home only. Telephone 10862. -5523

FOR SALE, pedigreed Scotch terrier puppies, pointer puppies. Blue Cross Dog Hospital, telephone 21193. -5480

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G. H. PARKES & CO.

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To Advertisers

The following replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before October 15, after which date they will be destroyed. Nos. 1560, 1682, 1898, 2036, 2060, 2103, 2106, 2116, 2212, 2224, 2229, 2244, 2250, 2278, 2356, 2365, 2460, 2471, 2496, 2519, 2559, 2561, 2583, 2592, 2602, 2603, 2645, 2646, 2683, 2694, 2734, 2752.

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In applying for positions copies of references and not originals should be sent.

SOLUTION OF CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 317

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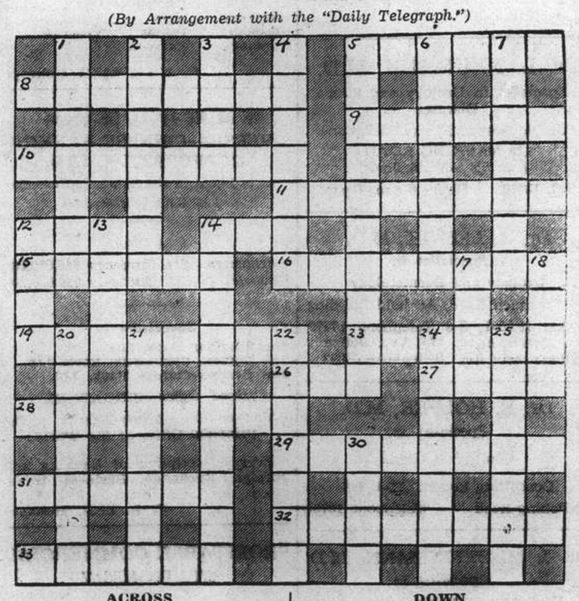
CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 318

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

5 This may afford evidence of evolution
8 Whereon one would not be on very firm ground
9 Somewhere in South England was the frozen limit in this period
10 A jilted "flame"?
11 One of H.M.S. (two words)
12 A dancer in the twilight
14 A mountainous maiden
15 This in in harmony
16 What sound has aught in it?
19 A sound medium for communication
23 Use up
26 A centre of world revolution
27 11 across was a famous one
28 One who at last has seen his singular error
29 Wave
31 One can't do more than this
32 An elementary idea, but not very bright inside
33 Sad in the extreme

DOWN

1 A neecssary process in vaults
2 Stir
3 South Sea islands
4 "Red Leaf" (anag.)
5 Fabulous royalty that Shakespeare got for one of his plays (two words)
6 Frank advice, do not do things by this
7 "Tearing" (anag.)
12 The bitter part of several pints
13 English river that gives some exercise
14 "Cites Iliad" (anag.)
17 A ceremony turned to a row
18 Rough, but a sound start for 32 across
20 An encouraging fellow, in a superior form
21 Australian town
22 Wherein the sea gets a fresh infusion
24 Many Egyptian Kings bore this name
25 Many fish are caught by this
30 Not a man's man

Chinese Servants

WANTED well-recommended cook and amah for small family. Apply 351 King Albert Apartments, Apartment 2. Telephone 70176. -5516

72782. General Employment Agency. Reliable cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, coolies, rickshaws, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -5169

COOK-BOY, boy and wash-amah, thoroughly recommended. All honest, reliable and hardworking servants. Telephone Mrs. J. K. R. MacGregor, telephone 34280 or write Box 3005, NCDN. 11740

WASH or baby-amah, available Yangtszepoo, telephone 50699. -5442

WELL-Recommended cook-boy available for immediate employment. Apply Box 3021, NCDN. 5494

WANTED highly recommended house coolie, hard worker, honest. Tel No. 83943 from 4.30 to 5.15 p.m. only.

WANTED an amah; strong, healthy and capable of looking after an invalid lady (British). English-speaking Northerner preferred. Address Box 3035, NCDN. 11761

Rooms Without Board

LARGE, furnished room in apartment with modern conveniences, Bubbling Well (centre), for single person. Box 3046, NCDN. -5534

LARGE room for single person, steam-heating, centre French Concession. Telephone 77428. 11770

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AVAILABLE October 15, steamheated room, modern apartment. French residential district. Bachelor preferred No refugees. Telephone 76592 afternoons. -5469

FURNISHED attic room with bathroom attached, in private home. Vicinity St. Marie's Hospital. Suitable for working girl. Address Box 3000, NCDN. -5464

UNFURNISHED rooms for rent Airy, roomy, bathrooms, hot water No key money. Reasonable terms Married couples or families. Apply Apt. 7, 36G, Brenan Road. 11704

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TUNSIN Lodge. Double rooms, newly furnished, with all conveniences. First class cuisine. European management. Garden, garage. Two minutes from bus stop 14 and 2. 42 Tunsin Road. House 28, Telephone 22946. -5339

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road. Comfortable double room, private bathroom, garden. Telephone 35534. -5324

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ATTRACTIVE small lot for sale. Very cheap. Great Western Road, near Columbia Riding School. Telephone 73740. -5502

EXCELLENT site for apartment or residence, vicinity Seymour and Sinza Roads, area 1,372. Reasonable price. Apply Chuin Yih Co. Room 409, 255 Peking Road. -5392

WANTED to buy, undeveloped, residential property near Petain, four mow upward. Box 2632, NCDN. -4815

WANTED to buy, developed, undeveloped property along Bubbling Well, Avenue Foch. Box 2631, NCDN. -4815

Furnished Houses

LADY with modern house on Hungjao Road beyond Golf Club Bridge, desires share same with couple or single lady. Write Box 2850, NCDN. 11748

LARGE, modern, furnished residence, in western district, moderate rental, long lease. Furniture to be taken over, US$500. No agents or brokers, no keymoney. Box 3010, NCDN. -5472

Clothing and Fabrics

TOWELS, Ship and Machine brands. Face towels, bath towels, bath mats and towelling, etc. First-grade quality at moderate prices. Manufactured by The Tuck Chong Weaving Factory, Office 10 Wongkashaw Gardens (Avenue Road, Carter Road east). Telephone 37024. -5475

HATMAKER, Viennese, newest models; raincoats ladies'/gentlemen's. Remodelling hats. "The Gentleman," 147 Sayzoong corner Joffre. -5276

60 pieces gentlemen's suede jackets. Bargain price. On view 5-8 p.m., 19/28 Paul Henry, telephone 74065. -5406

TABLE linen, kitchen linen in best pure linen quality, and good bedsheets hailing from emigrants, for sale. Box 2727, NCDN. 11658

LADIES' worn hats renovated, remodelled perfectly. Fine selection of new model hats, ready made and to order. Rosette, 135 Seymour Road. -3047

SUITINGS: serge, flannels, gabardines, all-wool, guaranteed British manufacture, going below present cost. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 11685

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LATEST American combination record maker, electric phonograph, public address hook-up, for home and commercial. Complete. Box 3044, NCDN. -5531

3 POINT new model universal receiver, excellent reception of European and American stations guaranteed. Six tubes US$13, seven tubes with magic eye US$15. Guaranteed American tubes and American loudspeaker. Demonstration without obligation. 3 Point Radio Factory, under expert foreign management. 33 Chusan Road, Telephone 50283. -5544

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WANTED immediately. British coupie. One, two roomed furnished flat. Willing share house with garden. Must be reasonable. Box 3041, NCDN. -5526

WANTED, residence with garden, long lease, rent willing pay in advance. Box 3038, NCDN. -5521

WILL rent furnished (or unfurnished) flat, 3-4 rooms in French Concession. Address: Box 3036, NCDN. -5517

WANTED, four/six-roomed house with modern conveniences. Concession. Willing take furniture. State rent required. Box 3017, NCDN. -5487

RESIDENCE/apartment/house wanted for rent or purchase. Telephone 43737. -5467

WANTED immediately house or apartment with garden and garage, inside boundary preferably Settlement. Address Box 3020, NCDN. -5490

THREE/four-roomed, furnished/unfurnished apartment. Furniture can be bought. Address Box 3008, NCDN. -5468

Lost

LOST. One Customs stamped Delivery Order ex s.s. Eurybates dated 11/9/40, B/Lading No. 13/2, Marks K/181/S inside diamond and I. K. & Co. around same, cases Nos. 4/6. 3. cases alpaca plush. We hereby declare this Delivery Order to be null and void. I. Kahan & Co. -5422

I, the undersigned hereby declare that my Customs Authority has been lost and is now declared null and void. H. Suehiro. -5515

LOST. Customs stamped Bill/Lading Taiyo Maru V-14 Manifest No. 224, 5 bundles carbon steel, lost and hereby declared null and void. Nichibei Shoji Kaisha. 11747

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses, shoes, carpets, clothing, etc. 125 Kiaochow Road, House 7. Telephone 34663, Mr. Engel. -5275

WANTED to purchase, set of good quality furniture to fit apartment of two large rooms. Address Box 2996, NCDN. -5408

Dancing

PROFESSOR Waldemar, famous teacher in ballroom, ballet, tap dances, gives private-class lessons, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -5325

PRIVATE lessons in modern ballroom dancing by Mr. G. Terri and Chinese lady assistants, at House 7, Hwakee Avenue, 1025 Bubbling Well Road. -5418

Boats

FOR SALE, yacht, Tsingtao Gull class. Newly caulked, painted. What offers? Address Box 3002, NCDN. 11736

MOTOR houseboat, 52 ft. O in., steel hull, Grey motors, twin screw, 9 m.p.h., electric light, pumps and refrigerator, hot and cold water, bath with modern fittings. Price £600. Replies to Box 3012, NCDN. 11745

WANTED to buy, auxiliary cruising yacht. State year built, power of engine, L.O.A. and L.W.L., breadth, number of berths, etc., also price. Address Box 2993, NCDN. 11720

Mortgages and Loans

LOAN wanted, US$10,000/US$15,000. Gilt-edged security on improved properties in French Concession. Box 3045, NCDN. -5532

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OFFICE/share in office best location, with telephone, required immediately. Address Box 3015, NCDN. -5484

OFFICE/office to share, best location, with telephone, required immediately. Address Box 3015, NCDN. -5484

SPACIOUS office rooms on the Bund to let. Inquiries between 3-5 p.m. Telephone 62803. -5471

More Classified Ads. Overleaf

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1940 (11th day of 9th moon)

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Fine weather, cloudy at places with variable breezes over China and at sea. Local morning fogs.

	At Cathedral	At Siccawei
Temperature yesterday	min. 60.0 max. 77.0	min. 57.2 max. 78.1
„ same date last year	min. 61.0 max. 80.0	min. 66.9 max. 82.0

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on Oct. 11, at 7 p.m. for registered and at 8 p.m. for ordinary due San Francisco on Oct. 22. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

Imperial Airways (H'kong, Bangkok, S. Africa, Australia) per steamer on Oct. 11, at 7 p.m. for registered and at 8 p.m. for ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mails close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamership mails for America and Europe: Oct. 13 and 22, 1940.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)

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Telegrams: Herald Shanghai

P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

GOLDEN WEDDING

NASH—HAMLYN.—On October 11, 1890, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, FLORENCE FORMOSA, eldest daughter of J. G. Hamlyn and the late Mrs. Hamlyn, of Shanghai, to ROBERT HENRY, only son of R. H. and Mrs. Nash of Clifton, Bristol, England. -5460

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

OCTOBER

11 Y.M.C.A. founded (1844)
11 Sun Yat-sen imprisoned in Chinese Legation, London (1896)

G. R.

BRITISH CONSULAR NOTIFICATION

No. 14 of 1940

As from midnight, October 12, the Offices of the British Consulate-General will discontinue "Daylight Saving" time.

A. H. GEORGE,
Consul General.

British Consulate-General,
Shanghai, October 5, 1940. 11768

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

1st Issue 5% 1934 Dollar Debentures

The Register of Transfers will be closed for the above Issue from October 21 to October 31, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents

Shanghai, October 9, 1940. 11766

THE SHANGHAI ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England)

Daylight Saving

The Public is hereby advised that at 12 midnight on October 12, 1940, the Company's clocks will be retarded by one hour and the Company's service of Tramcars and Trolley Buses will be operated on that basis.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. POLLOCK,
Secretary and Acting Manager.

Shanghai, October 11, 1940. 11767

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF SHANGHAI

The Annual General Meeting will be held on Friday, October 25, 1940, at 5.45 p.m. in the Board Room of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund.

Members who wish to propose a resolution and/or are willing to serve on the Committee for the ensuing year should communicate with the undersigned on or before October 18, 1940.

All Scotsmen are invited.

C. B. BLAIKIE,
Hon. Secretary

c/o The Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.,
185 Soochow Road 11769

IF YOU WERE IN ENGLAND

You would take pride in telling your friends what the WAR FUNDS in Shanghai collect and send to London.

AS YOU ARE IN SHANGHAI

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WAR CHARITIES

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NEW SIZE POWER BEAUTY

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Federal Inc. U.S.A.

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BARGAIN, Ford de luxe, 1940 model, used six months, about 3,000 miles. Telephone 73587. -5469

THE ANGLO-FRENCH LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have this day declared an Interim Dividend for the year ending February 28, 1941, at the rate of Two Dollars Local Currency per share to be paid to Members on record on Tuesday, October 22, 1940.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from October 17 to October 22, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. R. BURKILL & SONS, LTD.
Agents

Shanghai, October 9, 1940. 11752

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Specialist in
Urology and Dermatology
320 Szechuen Road, Arnhold Building
Hours: 10.30-1, 3-6 Telephone 17779
86 Bearn Apts., 475 Ave. Joffre
Hours: 8-10, 6-8. Telephone 83992

Dr. R. HOLPER, M.D.

Specialist in
Urology and Skin
Consulting hours: 11-1, 4-6
59 Peking Road Telephone 10734

Dr. I. M. STEINMANN, M.D.

Specialist in
Urology and Internal Diseases
Hours: 10-1 and 4-6 or by appointment
120 Nanking Road, 4th Floor
(corner Szechuen Road)
Tel. Office 14422; Residence 71133

Dr. J. KASSOFF, M.D.

(New York and Berlin Clinics)
Specialist in
Urology and Skin Diseases
Hamilton House, Office 218
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 14379
Also at 587 Bubbling Well Road
Hours: 8-10 and 6-8 p.m. Tel. 37622

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(Established 1880)

CAPITAL (fully paid-up) Y100,000,000
RESERVE FUND Y142,150,000

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Shanghai Branch: 24 THE BUND

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Alexandria	Karachi	Rio de Janeiro
Bangkok	Kobe	Samarang
Batavia	London	San Francisco
Berlin	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	Manila	Shanghai
Calcutta	Moji	Singapore
Canton	Mukden	Sourabaya
Changchaikow	Nagasaki	Sydney
Dairen	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hamburg	New York	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Otaru	(Marunouchi)
Hongkong	Paris	Tsingtao
Honolulu	Peking	Yingkow
Hsinking	Rangoon	

G. KISHINAMI *Manager*

華僑銀行有限公司
OVERSEA-CHINESE BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.

(Incorporated in the Straits Settlements)
120 Kiukiang Road

CAPITAL:
AUTHORIZED Sts. Currency $40,000,000
PAID-UP Sts. Currency $10,000,000

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The Chinese Commercial Bank, Ltd.
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C. L. TAN, *Manager*

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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS PRINTING DEPARTMENT
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71 Nanking Road

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WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Meteorological Reports	Oct. 9 16.00	Oct. 9 21.00	Oct. 10 4.00	Oct. 10 9.00
Barometer (inches)	30.19	30.24	30.22	20.27
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.11	+0.09	+0.08	+0.05
at 32 F. „ „ 12 hrs.)	+0.05	+0.02	+0.03	+0.03
Wind (direction)	ENE	NE/N	NNE	ENE
„ (miles per hour)	9.9	7.4	8.1	4.3
Temperature (Fahr.)	73.9°	65.7°	61.0°	67.3°
Humidity (per cent)	66	85	82	63
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	7	9	0	1
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Oct. 9	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.20	+0.10	30.07
Temp. min. 56.3° Max. 81.9°	69.1°	+0.7°	65.7°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	37.48	—	39.19

Time and Tide	11/10	12/10	13/10	14/10	15/10	16/10	17/10
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.53	5.54	5.55	5.56	5.57	5.57	5.58
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.27	17.26	17.25	17.24	17.23	17.22	17.21
Moon rises at Shanghai	14.35	15.10	15.44	16.18	16.50	17.24	18.00
Moon sets at Shanghai	1.16	2.09	3.02	3.54	4.46	5.38	6.30
Flood makes Shai. (day)	7.13	8.05	8.40	9.05	9.30	9.55	10.25
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	13.07	13.45	14.19	14.50	15.17	15.40	16.01
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	9.15	9.52	10.34	11.00	11.27	11.48	12.13
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	7.30	8.20	8.90	9.70	—	10.12	10.15

The above are zone times. Daylight saving time is one hour later.

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 9th:—Normal anticyclone over China and Japan. Fine weather, cloudy at places with northerly to easterly winds prevailing over China and at sea.

State on the morning of the 10th:—Rather high anticyclone over China and Japan.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head Post office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

FRIDAY, October 11.	Reg.	Ord.
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Nantung	14.30	15.00
Aust. N.Z. Indo-China Manila and Java Ports	Ax19.00	20.00
Amoy Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00
SATURDAY, October 12.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Hongkong and Canton	*20.00	8.30
Amoy Swatow and Canton	8.30	9.00
Aust. N.Z. Indo-China S.S. Ceylon India and Suez (via Colombo)	BX 8.30	20.00
Hongkong and Canton	X 9.30	10.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00

* The night before

A Parcel mail for Netherlands India, closes at 16.00 on 11th.

B Parcel mail for India, closes at 16.00 on 11th.

X Provisional time—subject to alterations.

(Next parcel mail for U.S.A. closes on October 31, 1940.)

Canton-Hanoi-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton on Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per available steamer to Saigon via Hongkong.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Mrs. Burton Sayer's Work Party

IN MEMORY OF MISS LILY WALKER

Jessie	$20

Lester Chinese Hospital

IN MEMORY OF MR. J. R. MAUGHAN

Poate Mr/Mrs. F. W.	$25
Feng Ping-nan	25

Limbless Soldiers and Sailors Fund

Koala	$5

IN MEMORY OF MR. W. J. MILNE

Hicks Mr/Mrs. S. J.	$16

St. Patrick's Society

IN MEMORY OF MR. J. A. BARTON

Mrs. W. B. O. Middleton	$15
Mr. and Mrs. H. Berents	15

St. Tichon's Orphanage

IN MEMORY OF MR. H. J. SMITH

Bramtocc Tennis Club	$10
Emamooden T.	10

S.S.P.C.A.

IN MEMORY OF MR. JAMES BARTON

Newman Mr/Mrs. K. E.	$25

IN MEMORY OF MR. O. S. BENBOW ROWE

Perrin Miss F. K.	$10

IN MEMORY OF MISS LILY WALKER

Jewell G. L.	$10

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IN MEMORY OF MR. W. J. MILNE

Roach Mr/Mrs. R. B.	$50

King's Daughters Society

IN MEMORY OF MR. W. J. MILNE

Gavin Wallace and family	$25
Arnold Lester Mr/Mrs. E.	25
Anderson Mr/Mrs. W. A.	25
Danson Miss A. B.	5
Ivan and Dorothy	10
Meathre Mrs. W. A.	10
Ozorio Mr/Mrs. H. A.	10

Chinese Refugee Children Fund

IN MEMORY OF MOTHER

Woo Choi Tsung	$10

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Hankow Race Club and Recreation Ground

Debenture Redemption

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in accordance with the announcement in the "Central China Post", a Drawing of Debentures for redemption took place at the Office of the Company on Monday, 30th September, 1940, in the presence of the Members of the Committee, the Trustees for Debenture Holders, the Company's Auditors and interested Debenture Holders. The Debentures drawn were as detailed in the following Auditors' certificate.

By Order
HANKOW RACE CLUB & RECREATION GROUND
R. E. BLAIR,
Hon. Secretary,

We hereby report that we were present at the drawing of 500 Debentures which took place at the Race Club on 30th September 1940 and certify that the drawing was carried out in the presence of the Members of the Committee, the Trustees for the Debenture Holders and interested Debentures Holders and that the following numbered warrants were drawn for redemption.

0018	0020	0105	0109	0119	0124	0128	0140	0142	0157
0162	0173	0191	0193	0197	0203	0223	0247	0249	0251
0253	0260	0261	0296	0301	0310	0316	0327	0338	0340
0346	0347	0364	0373	0382	0388	0399	0400	0403	0418
0446	0447	0451	0457	0477	0501	0520	0522	0527	0533
0541	0558	0570	0602	0617	0626	0628	0631	0641	0656
0657	0664	0691	0714	0719	0731	0741	0745	0758	0785
0792	0811	0822	0838	0846	0857	0868	0885	0921	0928
0940	0943	0949	0958	0961	0962	0967	0982	0993	0997
1005	1012	1033	1039	1040	1103	1106	1107	1109	1123
1128	1131	1132	1133	1134	1144	1151	1185	1190	1195
1196	1203	1210	1212	1217	1230	1234	1240	1272	1282
1287	1295	1307	1309	1314	1321	1326	1366	1368	1369
1370	1375	1400	1404	1412	1417	1418	1419	1425	1429
1456	1461	1466	1480	1619	1625	1637	1643	1647	1651
1657	1663	1666	1710	1729	1742	1746	1754	1769	1784
1786	1787	1789	1802	1805	1823	1825	1826	1834	1836
1839	1844	1854	1859	1862	1884	1887	1888	1890	1906
1966	1994	1999	2007	2010	2014	2015	2032	2037	2046
2048	2061	2064	2074	2077	2100	2105	2120	2141	2148
2201	2212	2314	2330	2331	2375	2381	2385	2417	2419
2436	2440	2476	2493	2522	2532	2541	2546	2550	2554
2559	2564	2570	2590	2607	2628	2645	2650	2655	2670
2671	2678	2684	2685	2689	2691	2712	2735	2752	2762
2777	2796	2799	2809	2844	2851	2900	2901	2909	2913
2918	2930	2943	2950	2954	2961	2968	2996	3003	3006
3015	3017	3031	3038	3044	3068	3070	3084	3103	3106
3144	3152	3155	3178	3201	3218	3220	3225	3240	3261
3270	3283	3312	3322	3326	3327	3372	3391	3395	3400
3411	3421	3431	3437	3448	3449	3464	3466	3489	3495
3500	3508	3520	3522	3534	3550	3574	3592	3604	3612
3614	3620	3640	3642	3664	3667	3668	3669	3670	3695
3700	3702	3709	3757	3760	3785	3795	3797	3817	3818
3848	3849	3861	3862	3889	3897	3898	3913	3916	3921
3925	3934	3942	3955	3959	3967	3970	3974	3999	4008
4012	4023	4035	4049	4050	4054	4059	4060	4075	4079
4117	4139	4137	4152	4161	4165	4175	4239	4248	4250
4253	4266	4282	4283	4285	4289	4295	4303	4314	4318
4321	4326	4334	4336	4337	4367	4371	4377	4387	4388
4391	4394	4400	4405	4429	4437	4438	4440	4451	4459
4467	4470	4472	4520	4541	4548	4560	4582	4632	4636
4643	4682	4686	4687	4690	4699	4707	4709	4718	4736
4758	4788	4801	4802	4807	4811	4816	4826	4828	4837
4840	4858	4866	4875	4877	4886	4907	4909	4915	4931
4932	4942	4944	4945	4948	4951	4959	4984	4994	5003
5010	5013	5028	5042	5044	5045	5071	5078	5080	5085
5086	5098	5107	5122	5140	5146	5166	5167	5178	5186
5192	5206	5229	5236	5237	5247	5251	5252	5264	5284
5316	5318	5356	5359	5373	5380	5394	5395	5397	5405
5406	5427	5433	5439	5447	5455	5462	5472	5488	5495

THOMSON & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Auditors.

Hankow, October 2nd, 1940. 11763

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

CAPABLE Chinese or foreign lady, private secretary. Half-day only. State salary expected. Box 3049, NCDN. -5545

SHIP draughtsman wanted by large shipbuilding company in Hongkong. Applicants must be fully conversant with latest B.O.T., Lloyd's and British Corporation Rules for ship construction and repairs, and be able to make calculations. Apply with full details to Box 2939, NCDN.

WANTED, Japanese or Eurasian lady-typist with good knowledge of English correspondence. State age and salary expected. Address Box 2962, NCDN. 11706

EXPERIENCED proofreader required by British firm. Address Box 2804, NCDN. 11598

COUNTER saleslady, foreign or Chinese, required. Experience desired. Apply 725 Bubbling Well Road, between 9-11. 11726

EUROPEAN photographer with complete experience in retouching, printing and colouring, required. Reply stating experience, salary and references. Box 2992, NCDN. 11700

EXPERIENCED Chinese clerical assistant, with good knowledge of English required. Must be able to furnish cash or bond security. Reply giving references to Box 3007, NCDN. 11721

Cameras

8 mm. movie camera Cine Kodak, latest model, with F1.9 lens and carry case, perfect, new, $1,200. Box 3027, NCDN. -5504

WANTED first-class camera, enlarger, lens, binocular. Best price. Box 2791, NCDN. Telephone 13239. -5062

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

ALICE, 360 Rue Bourgeat, Room 2. Massage. -5043

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30, Second Floor. -5064

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of fifteen dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.10.

JAPANESE acts as representative, translator or any similar position. Address Box 3047, NCDN. -5536

ENGINEER, Russian, 23 years old, experienced in building constructions, reinforced concrete, heating, plumbing, surveying, draughting, boilers, etc. Good references. Speaks English, Box 2967, NCDN. -5548

YOUNG Chinese lady, middle-school graduate, knowledge of English and typewriting, seeks position in office or Christian family. Box 3018, NCDN. -5468

AMERICAN, young, progressive, business experience, would take active part in any organization. Small investment, if necessary. Box 2976, NCDN. -5415

YOUNG man, 10 years' experience in accounting and banking, seeks responsible position with firm of good standing. Please write Box 2999, NCDN. -5463

EXPERIENCED accountant with over 20 years banking experience in the Far East, open for engagement. Good references. Address Box 2986, NCDN. -5439

FIGUEIREDO'S, School can recommend steno-typists: beginners, experienced, 54 Garden Apartments. 1173/11 Bubbling Well Road 11587

YOUNG European electrician, open for enployment. Best local references, long experience. Box 2979, NCDN. -5420

Business Opportunities

RESTAURANT-cafe-bar, for lease. Well-equipped, running business. Best part French Concession. Address Box 3030, NCDN. -5508

Miscellaneous

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For Sale—Miscellaneous

TYPEWRITER, Royal, portable, originally new, latest model, cost $800, quick sale, $460, owner leaving. Address Room 122, 45 Kiukiang Road. -5533

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ONE grey lamb fur box coat. Only $275. Telephone 74065. -5486

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FOR SALE, upright piano as new, $900 or best offer. Address Box 2985, NCDN. or telephone 20618. -5434

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PILLOW-CASES $5; huck towels 70 cents; aprons $1.50; laundry bags $2.90; Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 11689

SHIRTS: correctly made to measure, guaranteed English materials, from $22.50; genuine silk, $25. Razon's, Central Road. 11692

EXHIBITION of gorgeous dinner-, tea-, small cup-sets and heavy crystalware. Dr. Weiss, 1823/A Avenue Joffre. -5264

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WOODEN pedestal, from Napoleonic era (guaranteed), with three miniatures and brilliant carvings. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. -5425

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CONVERTIBLE coupe Packard, excellent condition, new tyres, one of the smartest cars in town. Salon Style, 199 Cardinal Mercier, opposite French Club. Telephone 79503. -5540

1931 Graham Paige sedan, in perfect condition, US$165. On view Commercial Motors, 3 Route de Grouchy, telephone 72772. -5541

8 H.P. Fordor saloon US$250. Owner driven. Apply Box 2974, NCDN. -5413

1939 Hillman Minx de luxe saloon, 5,600 miles. £250. Box 3003, NCDN. 11734

1939 Dodge sedan, radio and heater, spare tyre, owner-driven. Must sell US$1,000. Telephone 70525. -5461

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